# The Ypsilantian

NINTH YEAR. YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1888. NUMBER 455.


## DIRECTORIES.

### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

*Baptist.*

Washtenaw Association.

Church on Washington street, corner of Cross—Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00; Sunday school at noon; prayer meeting at 6:30, p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday.

*Congregational.*

Jackson Association.

Church on Adams, corner of Emmet — ——, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

*Methodist Episcopal.*

Detroit District—Detroit Conference.

Church on Washington street, corner of Ellis—Rev. J. Venning, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at noon and 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

*Presbyterian.*

Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.

Church on Washington street, corner of Emmet—Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

*Protestant Episcopal.*

Diocese of Michigan.

St. Luke's Church, Huron street—Rev. ——, rector. Service at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 4:30 every Friday evening.

*Roman Catholic.*

Diocese of Detroit.

St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Hamilton—Rev. Wm. DeBever, pastor. First mass at 8 o'clock Sunday morning; second mass at 10:30; vespers at 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8.

*Evangelical Lutheran (German).*

Church on Congress street, corner of Grove—Rev. M. Kionke, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon.

*African Methodist Episcopal.*

First District—Michigan Conference.

Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams—Rev. R. Jeffries, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:15; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

*Colored Baptist.*

Rev. W. H. Johnson, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening, in McAndrew Hall.

*Young Men's Prayer Meeting Association.*

Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist church in January, Presbyterian in February, Baptist in March, and Congregational in April, and so repeating. Warren Smith, president; Geo. McKinstry, secretary.

*Young Women's Christian Association.*

Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Leonard corner Cross and Hamilton streets. Maggie Adair, president; Mrs. Bailes, secretary.

*Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.*

Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. B. L. D'Ooge, president; Miss Lutie Densmore, secretary.

### FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Phœnix Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening on or before the full moon of each month. C. C. Vroman, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.—Meet last Thursday in each month, in Masonic Block. A. McNicol, W. M.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Sec.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. A. S. Turnbull, H. P.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Union Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.—Meet third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Howard Stephenson, T. I.; W. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.

Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block, every Monday evening. F. L. Thompson, N. G.; L. Z. Foerster, Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Carpenter Post, No. 180—Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Fridays of each month. Col. O. E. Pratt, Com.; E. Holbrook, Adjt.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Ypsilanti Council, No. 47—Meet first and third Mondays in each month, in Good Templar Hall. Mrs. Mercy Whipple, S. C.; W. H. Hall, Rec. Sec.; C. F. Comstock, Fin. Sec.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 282—Meet every Tuesday evening, in Good Templar Hall. H. Neiman C. T.; Miss Lettie Wilkinson, Sec.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Ypsilanti Division, No. 106—Meet every Wednesday evening, in Good Templar Hall. Lottie Mitchell, Patriarch; Hattie Ruthruff, Scribe.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Ypsilanti Grange, No. 56—Meet in Grange Hall, Union Block, every Wednesday evening. Mortimer Crane, M.; Mrs. N. C. Carpenter, Sec.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 15—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, second and fourth Wednesday of each month. J. H. Whitney, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Rec.; Math. Stein, F.

Washtenaw Lodge, No. 27—Meet first and third Friday of each month in Masonic Block. F. J. Swaine, M. W.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Rec.; A. A. Bedell, F.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Meet in Masonic Block, first and third Wednesdays of each month. O. E. Thompson, Dic.; J. N. Howland, F. R.; Wm. Judd, Rep.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Ægis Council, No. 117—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall second and fourth Mondays in each month. A. Lodeman, Regent; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. B. Eddy, Col.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Wolverine Tent, No. 77—Meet in Masonic Block, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. E. Thompson, S. K. C.; E. Holmes, R. K.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

St. John's Branch, No.39—Meet every Tuesday evening, in St. John's School Hall. Jas. McCann, Pres.; Jos. Forbes, Sec.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.

Ypsilanti Ruling, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. H. Barnum, W. R.; P. W. Carpenter, W. Rec.; H. D. Wells, Col.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).

Meet every Wednesday evening, at hall on Chicago avenue. Chas. Anderson, President; Elijah Artis, Sec.

GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

Meet every Friday evening, at Davis' Hall. T. S. Roadman, Chief; David York, Sec.

## ATTORNEYS.


D. C. GRIFFEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Money Loaned, Notes and Mortgages bought and sold. No. 2 South Huron Street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 1 South Huron Street, Ground Floor.

F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Real Estate Exchange. Laible Block, Huron Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Allen & McCorkle's office, Huron Street., Ypsilanti, Mich.


## PHYSICIANS.


A. F. KINNE, M. D., RESIDENCE AND OFfice, corner Cross and Adams Streets.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIdence, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

CHRISTINE ANDERSON, M. D., SUCCESSOR to Dr. Ruch. Residence and office. cor. Washington and Ellis strees, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

F. K. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon. Office and residence, Adams street, between Cross and Emmet.

O. E. PRATT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYsician and Surgeon, office and residence on Washington street, opposite Baptist Church.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, WASHington Street, near Michigan, Ypsilanti.

DR. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, office and residence corner Huron and Ellis streets, Swift place. Telephone No. 45.

C. W. MEAD, M. D., D. S., OFFICE AND residence on Washington Street, near Forest Avenue, in what is known as the Salyer residence.

THOMAS SHAW, PRACTITIONER OF MEDicine, Surgery and Gynecology, No. 35 Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.


## MISCELLANEOUS.


E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE and Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flaag wlks, etc. Washington street.



## The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

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(GEO. C. SMITHE, - - WM. M. OSBAND.)

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Address THE YPSILANTIAN, Ypsilanti, Mich.


## RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | No. 4 Mail.* | 2 Day Express.* | 6 New York Express.† | 10 Atlantic Express.† | 12 Night Express.† | 14 Gr. Rapids Express.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | am | am | pm | pm | pm | |
| Chicago | 5 00 | 9 00 | 3 10 | 10 10 | 9 10 | ..... |
| | | pm | | am | am | am |
| Kalamazoo | 10 20 | 1 33 | 6 58 | 3 35 | 2 27 | 7 10 |
| | | | | | pm | |
| Grand Rapids | ..... | 1 10 | 5 40 | ..... | 10 45 | 6 45 |
| | pm | | | | am | |
| Jackson | 1 20 | 4 15 | 8 49 | 6 15 | 4 45 | 9 35 |
| Ann Arbor | 2 43 | 5 30 | 9 41 | 7 50 | 6 00 | 10 40 |
| YPSILANTI | 3 00 | 5 45 | 9 53 | 8 08 | 6 17 | 10 53 |
| Denton's | 3 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡..... | ..... |
| Wayne Junc. | 3 25 | 6 05 | ..... | 8 33 | 6 43 | 11 11 |
| West Detroit | 4 00 | 6 35 | 10 35 | 9 10 | 7 20 | 11 40 |
| Detroit | 4 10 | 6 45 | 10 45 | 9 20 | 7 30 | 11 50 |
| | | am | am | pm | | |
| Buffalo | ..... | 3 35 | 6 15 | 4 55 | ..... | ..... |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | No. 11 Mail.* | 3 Day Express.* | 5 Chicago Express.† | 15 Gr. Rapids Express.* | 7 Evening Express.† | 9 Pacific Express.† | 21 News Express.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | pm | am | | am | pm | |
| Buffalo | ..... | 11 30 | 5 35 | ..... | 9 00 | 1 00 | ..... |
| | | am | pm | pm | pm | | am |
| Detroit | 7 30 | 9 10 | 1 20 | 4 00 | 8 00 | 10 15 | 3 45 |
| West Detroit | 7 40 | 9 20 | 1 30 | 4 10 | 8 10 | 10 25 | 3 55 |
| Wayne Junc. | 8 11 | 9 53 | 1 54 | 4 45 | 8 38 | 10 55 | 4 25 |
| Denton's | 8 25 | ..... | ..... | ‡5 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| YPSILANTI | 8 33 | 10 17 | 2 12 | 5 12 | 9 00 | 11 18 | 4 45 |
| Ann Arbor | 8 50 | 10 40 | 2 24 | 5 30 | 9 15 | 11 35 | 5 00 |
| | | | | | | am | |
| Jackson | 10 13 | 11 45 | 3 27 | 7 10 | 10 55 | 12 54 | 6 00 |
| | | pm | | | | | |
| Grand Rapids | ..... | 3 15 | ..... | 10 15 | ..... | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| | pm | | | | am | | |
| Kalamazoo | 12 50 | 2 04 | 5 15 | 9 45 | 1 20 | 3 07 | 8 40 |
| Chicago | 6 10 | 6 40 | 9 30 | ..... | 7 00 | 7 45 | ..... |

*Sundays excepted. †Daily. ‡Stop on signal. Trains run on central standard time.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt, Chicago. B. M. DAMON, Station Agt, Ypsi.

### LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| FROM YPSILANTI. Mail and ex.‡ Fr'gt* | | | TO YPSILANTI. Mail and ex.‡ Fr'gt† | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 30am | 9 00am | Ypsilanti | 5 10pm | 4 00 pm |
| 7 10 | 9 18 | Pittsfield | 4 53 | 3 20 |
| 7 35 | 9 28 | Saline | 4 42 | 3 05 |
| 8 15 | 9 45 | Bridgewater | 4 28 | 2 35 |
| 10 03 | 10 03 | Manchester | 4 10 | 2 00 |
| 10 35 | 10 15 | Watkins | 3 57 | 12 30 |
| 11 20 | 10 30 | Brooklyn | 3 43 | 11 20 am |
| 11 52 | 10 44 | Woodstock | 3 30 | 11 02 |
| 12 30pm | 10 50 | Somerset | 3 23 | 10 50 |
| 12 55 | 10 55 | Somerset Centre | 3 18 | 10 25 |
| 1 45 | 11 05 | Jerome | 3 09 | 10 00 |
| ‡2 58 | 11 16 | North Adams | 2 58 | 9 25 |
| 3 30 | 11 35 | Hillsdale | 2 40 | 8 30 |
| ..... | 6 50pm | Chicago | 7 25am | ..... |
| ..... | 5 05 | Toledo | 9 35 | ..... |
| ..... | 9 40 | Cleveland | 5 35 | ..... |
| ..... | 3 30am | Buffalo | 11 40pm | ..... |

*Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only. †Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only. ‡Daily except Sunday.

### TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND N. M.

| Going North. pm | pm | am | | Going South. pm | pm | pm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 00 | 3 25 | 9 15 | Toledo | 1 10 | 5 00 | 10 45 |
| 1 05 | 4 31 | 10 25 | Milan | 12 00 | 3 50 | 9 40 |
| 1 40 | 4 52 | 10 45 | Pittsfield | 11 40 | 3 22 | 9 18 |
| 2 00 | 5 07 | 10 55 | Ann Arbor | 11 27 | 3 07 | 9 08 |
| 2 25 | 5 27 | 11 10 | Lelands | 11 10 | 2 50 | 8 50 |
| 2 47 | 5 45 | 11 24 | Whitmore L'k | 10 56 | 2 36 | 8 36 |
| 3 55 | 6 28 | 12 00 | Howell | 10 15 | 1 55 | 7 55 |
| 6 50 | 7 55 | 1 35 | Owosso | 9 03 | 12 30 | 6 35 |
| am | pm | pm | | am | pm | pm |

### FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE.

| Going North. am | pm | am | | Going South. am | pm | pm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 45 | ..... | ..... | Toledo | .... | .... | 5 00 |
| 12 25 | .... | .... | Romulus | .... | .... | 3 20 |
| 1 00 | 6 15 | 9 14 | Wayne | 9 50 | 9 20 | 3 10 |
| 1 18 | 6 30 | 9 27 | Plymouth | 9 33 | 9 04 | 2 50 |
| 1 27 | 6 40 | 9 39 | Northville | 9 25 | 8 53 | 2 42 |
| 3 03 | 8 22 | 11 14 | Flint | 7 59 | 7 12 | 1 05 |
| 4 10 | 9 27 | 12 26 | E. Saginaw | 6 05 | 5 55 | 11 50 |
| pm | pm | pm | | am | pm | am |

### WABASH & WESTERN.

| Going West. pm | am | pm | | Going East. am | am | am |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 00 | 8 30 | 9 50 | Detroit | 6 15 | 11 45 | 9 50 |
| 4 50 | 9 07 | .... | Romulus | 5 40 | 11 00 | 9 07 |
| 5 00 | 9 15 | .... | Belleville | .... | 10 46 | 8 55 |
| 5 10 | 9 25 | .... | Willis | .... | .... | 8 45 |
| 5 17 | 9 30 | .... | Whittaker | .... | .... | 8 34 |
| 5 27 | 9 50 | 11 01 | Milan | 5 09 | 10 17 | 8 20 |
| 6 15 | 10 22 | 11 36 | Adrian | 4 33 | 9 30 | 7 30 |

### DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTHERN.

| Going North. am | am | pm | | Going South. am | pm | pm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 05 | 10 00 | 5 05 | Detroit | 11 55 | 3 45 | 9 40 |
| 7 53 | 10 57 | 5 58 | Plymouth | 11 02 | 2 55 | 8 52 |
| ..... | 11 15 | 6 11 | Salem | 10 48 | 2 40 | 8 38 |
| 8 15 | 11 26 | 6 22 | South Lyon | 10 38 | 2 30 | 8 28 |
| 8 48 | 12 02 | 6 56 | Howell | 10 04 | 1 56 | 7 53 |
| 9 55 | 1 15 | 8 10 | Lansing | 9 00 | 12 50 | 6 45 |
| am | pm | pm | | am | pm | pm |

### REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Hon. Frederick Douglas, Washington, D. C., and Hon. C. S. Morris, Louisville, Ky. Ypsilanti Opera House, Sept. 28, 7:30 p. m,

Congressman Richard Guenther, Oshkosh, Wis. and Hon. E. P. Allen, Manchester, Oct. 4th, 2 p.m.

Judge Van Zile, Charlotte, Mich. Salem Oct. 5 and Whittaker, Oct. 6.

Hon. E. P. Allen, Chelsea, Friday afternoon, Sept. 28; Saline, Thursday evening, Oct. 4; Ann Arbor, Friday, Oct. 5; Milan, Saturday, 1 p. m., Oct. 6.

Wm. M. Osband and others, Tuttle School House, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 7:30 o'clock p. m.; Roberts' School House, Thursday Oct. 4, 7:30 o'clock p. m.; Fowler's Corners, Friday, Oct. 5, 7:30 o'clock p. m.

### Republican Representative Convention.

The Republican Convention of this, the Second Legislative District of Washtenaw County, will be held in Burkhart's Hall, in Saline, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Committee.

CHAS. BURKHART, Chairman.

### For Sale.

2 brick blocks on Congress street,
3 houses and lots " "
3 " " Huron "
2 " " Hamilton "
1 house and lot on East Cross "
1 " " Prospect "
1 " " Adams "
1 " " Forest avenue.

Also houses to rent. Inquire of

E. B. MOREHOUSE.

### Given Away.

A Ticket given with every $1 or more purchase of goods, entitles the holder to one chance in the drawing of a 5-octave Smith organ, at W. R. Davis' Shoe House, Tyler Block, Congress street, Ypsilanti.

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington street. 454

If every man minded his P's and Q's as carefully as he looks after his E's, the human race would be more Y's.

## Mere Mention.

The annual reunion of the 16th Mich. Infantry was held at Flint yesterday.

Senator Palmer has notified Prof. Cleary of his acceptance of the invitation to attend the college anniversary, October 23. Gov. Luce had already given his assurance. The program is not quite complete, and will be given next week.

For carrying a torch at democrat rall, 50cts. For colored delegates to Detroit, $8 each and a new hat. Democrat enthusiam costs like the dickens this campaign.

No. Mr. Barr didn't plant that corn. It was planted on shares, and he expects to get half the corn, half the stalks and *all* the weeds.

The Ypsilanti C. L. S. C. will meet with Mrs. P. Stevens, Washington street, Monday evening, Oct. 1, at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to attend to elect officers for the ensuing year. A cordial invitation is extended to all wishing to join the circle.

Next Sunday morning, at the Congregational church, occur the anniversary exercises of the Sunday School, with short addresses by Profs. George, D'Ooge and Strong, and Messrs. Campbell and Wood.

The Michigan state Baptist convention meets in Ann Arbor, Oct. 17-21. Prof. Daniel Putnam is on the program for a report of the Board of Christian and Ministerial Education.

The Congregational Church of Ann Arbor has called the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, of Galesburg, Ill., to accept their pastorate, and the Presbyterians have called the Rev. Mr. Gelston.

Jurors summoned to appear in Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, are, Patrick Rigney, Chas. Heminger, F. O. Rathfon and Geo. Miller, of this city; S. Crittenden and W. W. Voorhes of Ypsilanti town; B. F. Bennett of Superior; Chas. Highland of Salem; W. T. Torry of Augusta: Milton Phillips and C. C. Sangree of York; Austin F. Smith of Pittsfield.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will hold their annual meeting next Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock at the Chapel. Supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock, to which the public are most cordially invited. Tickets 25 cents.

The prohibition club meet next Monday evening at Good Templar's Hall. A large attendance is requested.

James Wilbur brings a dark brahma hen's egg having circumference of 7x8¼ inches.

One of the pleasantest events of the season took place at the Presbyterian church lecture room, last evening, where about 150 Normal students were met and welcomed by the genial pastor, Dr. McCorkle, and a goodly number of young and old Presbyterians. The rooms were tastefully decorated and presented an inviting appearance and after a few hours visit all repaired to the refreshment rooms, where the fruits of the season were fully enjoyed, after which a general sing was indulged in and the pleasant meeting adjourned.

The rapid change of public sentiment in Virginia with respect to national policy is easily understood in the light of such facts as are mentioned in our correspondence. Men may differ about theories, but sensible men are not going to differ about the policy which transforms, in six short years, a little village into a thriving town of 15,000 inhabitants. Roanoke doesn't want protection removed, thank you.

Grover Cleveland is the grandest statesman since the begining of history. and Thurman is the grandest of all statesmen.—Senator Gorman's speech at the democratic convention at Ann Arbor.

Well done, James, we agree with you that Thurman is prehistoric. We honor you for saying so.

## Neighborhood.

STONY CREEK.

Miss Alice Barr, from Mt. Pleasant, spent a part of last week visiting her parents.

Mrs. L. Stark of Milford visited her sister, Mrs. T. Johnson, last week.

Mrs. Lowe of Lansing is visiting her parents, N. E. Crittenden and wife, this week.

Rev. Mr. McMahon went to his new appointment at Fairfield, last Sabbath, and Mr. Leing occupied the pulpit here.

P. D. Rogers and wife are entertaining friends from New York state.

Miss Alice MacMahon spent a part of this week with friends in Ypsilanti.

BELLEVILLE.

Everybody turn out next Saturday and give the Harrison and Morton pole a lift.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clark are visiting friends in New York.

Herbert Miller left Tuesday for California.

Frank Warner has been visiting friends at Whittaker.

Johnnie Haded, who has been very sick is improving.

About 30 teachers were examined here Saturday.

A young people's society was organized Tuesday evening, with Rev. R.L. Hewson President.

That Uncle Tom's Cabin still has a hold upon the hearts of the people, was shown by the crowded house that greeted Rusco & Swift's company at the Capital City Opera House last evening. Mr. McCoy, the manager, is to be commended in giving his patrons such an excellent entertainment. The company is first class in every respect, there is not a poor actor or singer among them.—Leader Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1887.

A beautiful line of Japanese Pot-Pourri Jars, ranging from 25 cents to $1.25 at the Bazarette.

Bradley will sell you a 75 cent tea for 50 cents.

## Personal.

Miss Nellie Stewart of Detroit is spending a few days with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hascall.

Mr. Miller, the new pastor of the African M. E. Church in this city, is a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, with an African wife. Mr. Miller has seen much of the world, and is a well informed and interesting man to talk with. He has spent several years in South America, and has labored in the south and west in this country.

Miss Nellie McIntire left for Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday morning, and will visit Boston and New York city before she returns home.

Jas. A. Bassett of Detroit is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bassett, Washington street.

The German Methodist Conference has appointed C. A. Militzen, pastor at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Babcock, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbert, of Chelsea, were visiting Dr. and Mrs. Shaw during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bowling are at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Mr. N. E. Crittenden started Tuesday night for Chicago, Ashland and Minneapolis, expecting to be gone about a week.

Mrs. Lester Hayden started Tuesday for El Dorado, California, where her sister resides, in search of health, her ultimate destination being Southern California.

Wm. Lowden, of Ypsilanti town, was nominated for Representative at the democrat convention for this district, at Saline last Saturday.

G. L. Huntly, from Niagara county, N. Y., made his friends Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Morehouse a short visit this week. He is looking for a good locality to buy hay to ship east.

James C. Fuller for several years with Frank Smith, leaves the first of October, for the Michigan University, where he expects to pursue the Pharmacy Course.

Mrs. Felton, corner of Ellis and Perrin streets, who has been dangerously ill, is greatly improved.

Mrs. C. C. White is visiting her parents in New York state.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Wyckoff and F. B. Crippen of Hudson are visiting friends in Ypsilanti and vicinity.

Mrs L. W. Mills of Webberville paid a visit to this city some days since. He was a former townsman in the grocery trade with Mr. Brooks of this city.

Mr. F. A. Oberst is about to change his residence to Huron Street.

Miss Lizzie Collins, cross street, was married Wednesday this week, to Mr. William Blair of this city, Father DeBever officiating. Our congratulations and best wishes.

Miss Lizzie Steiner and Mr. Harry Camp were pronounced husband and wife, Tuesday of this week.

### Still Building.

Jas. Keelan is erecting a dwelling house on Cross street, above Perrin.

W. H. Jewett has a large and handsome dwelling nearly completed, on Summit street, near the head of Pearl street. It is is a very showy structure.

### After Long Waiting.

Mrs. Sarah McGrath, a poor Irish widow living on Mill street, has received a letter from Hon. E. P. Allen notifying her that her pension for which she applied twenty-one years ago, had been granted. Mr. Allen was very instrumental in bringing it about.

### W. C. T. U. Convention.

The county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be held at Manchester, Oct. 3 and 4. The sessions are held in the Presbyterian church, at 2 and 7 p. m. the first day, and morning, afternoon and evening of the second day. Mrs. Ann W. Bassett, of this city, will preside. Election of officers for the year will occur in the afternoon of the second day. All women are invited.

### Two Women Gone Wrong.

The South Lyon Picket reports the flight of Mrs. Park T. Roger, living near Rushton, and her sister, Mrs. Owen, of Osceola, a week ago. Mrs. Owen visited her sister, and during the absence of Mr. Roger at his work they drove to South Lyon, made considerable purchases on his credit, and took the train for parts unknown. Mr. Roger found the following note awaiting him in his deserted home:

It is impossible for me to live with you longer and I have gone never to return. I hope God will bless you. DELL.

The husband of Mrs. Owen found a similar note at his home, where are five children.

### Watch Lost.

Last Thursday morning, Sept. 20, a lady's gold watch and short chain were lost on the street in Ypsilanti. The finder will be suitably rewarded by reporting at this office.

### Blaine Excursion.

Hon. James G. Blaine will be in Detroit Wednesday, Oct. 3. A special train will be run to Detroit, leaving Ypsilanti at 8:15 A. M., and will not leave Detroit until after his speech. For time of leaving, see small bills. Tickets for the round trip 75 cents. Tickets will be for sale at Samson's Drug store Tuesday afternoon and evening, and early Wednesday morning at the depot.

### Girl Wanted.

For general housework. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Rickey, corner Emmet & Ballard. *

Those 10 cent bustles have arrived at the Bazarette.

Bradley is still selling 50c. tea for 25 cts. per lb.

## The Fair.

### A Great Exhibition of Stock, and a Fine Show in Other Departments.

A week after the close of the fair is too late to indulge in very extended remark upon the exhibit, especially when all the people in the country for miles and miles around were on the ground and saw it for themselves. The attendance on Thursday was very great—whether larger than ever before we do not know, and it is not important.

The show of horses is said to have been the greatest ever seen here, and 36 new double stalls had to be constructed to accommodate the stock; and it was notable for quality, as well.

The cattle, sheep and hogs shown were numerous and fine, and spoke well for the intelligent energy of our farmers and breeders. The Holsteins, among the cattle, the medium wools among the sheep, and the Poland-Chinas among the swine, outnumbered the others. The show of poultry was considerably smaller than last year—the effect, probably, of the poultry shows in the winter.

But for the splendid exhibit of Mr. David M. Uhl, the short-horn interest would have been scarcely represented at all. Mr. Uhl is one of our most faithful and successful breeders, and his herd has a high repute for dairy as well as for beef.

In the halls, the exhibits were not as a rule large, but all were good, and the individual displays were very handsome. Wallace & Clarke made a very attractive show of furniture, and Wortley Bros. supplemented their clothing exhibit with a handsome display of plants from Mr. Clark S. Wortley's grounds. Mack & Mack, in furniture, Comstock & Co., in dry goods, Barnum and Dodge in jewelry, and several others, made exhibits.

The Bazarette department was a delight to the visitor, and Misses Moore & Stewart presided over it with grace and affability. Bazarette means little bazar, but there was nothing little about this one. Among the thousand articles they showed were two paintings by Miss Sara Stewart—a delicate study of pansies, framed in white and gold, and a beautiful oil copy of "The Waif," the original of which is in the Luxemburg Gallery in Paris. Miss Stewart was fortunate in getting permission of a prominent New York artist to copy this painting, while studying in New York last winter.

The races attracted great crowds, but we were uot in the crowd and cannot speak of the speed trials from observation.

The financial outcome is reported to be comfortable, and the society is in good shape.

The old officers were reëlected—Wm. Lowden president, Frank Joslyn secretary, Wm. Campbell treasurer.

—The Chelsea, Ann Arbor and Plymouth Fairs are in progress this week, with quite unfavorable weather. At Chelsea, to-day is democrat day, and the skies lower. To-morrow will be republican day, with Luce and Allen to speak.

### The Maples.

Detroit is complaining of the destruction to maples, and Prof Cook, of the Agricultural College, says it is the same in Lansing, and in every other city in the state. He names several destructive insects, the worst of which is the big-headed apple-tree borer; and the remedy is to wash the trunks with a strong solution of soap to which one tenth of its volume of carbolic acid has been added. This should be applied early in June and in July, and is especially important for newly planted trees whose checked vitality makes them especially vulnerable to the attacks of enemies. Spading and mulching about the roots in spring for five or six years is also recommended.

The basswood is recommended as the most free from such depredations, and it is a rapid-growing and handsome tree, and has a value as bee pasture.

The antics of the democrat party in regard to the Chinese and retaliatory questions, and their sudden stop to see how they are hitched up, reminds one of the Irishman who was awakened by the cry of fire, and in his haste put his pantaloons on hind side before and jumped out of the window. His comrade called to him, "Pat, are ye killed?" Pat straightened himself up and, spying the seat of his pants in front, said, "No, Jamie, I'm not intirely kilt, but I'm fatally twishted." So with the democratic party; they seem to be fatally twishted. Certainly the baggy part of these questions is in front.

By the numerous outrages on the colored people, South, everybody is notified that election draweth nigh.

A fine line of button and lace kid gloves, 75 cents and $1 will be in from New York this week. Call at the Bazarette for 'em.

Bradley has the finest line of teas and coffees in the county.

Get your repairing of Watches and Jewelry done at E. L. Hough's.

Bradley's blended 25 cent coffee cannot be beat.

Call and see the latest styles of Jewelry at E. L. Hough's.

### Don't Despair.

If you are weak and weary from some so-called chronic disease, don't give up. Sulphur Bitters has given hope to many invalids, where hitherto there was nothing but despair. It will build up and renew your whole system.—Editor Weekly American. 5657

Wm. Black, Abingdon, Iowa, was cured of cancer of the eye by Dr. Jomes' Red Clover Tonic, which cures all blood disorders and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best tonic and appetizer known. 50 cents. Fred S. Davis, druggist. sep

## Fred Douglass.

### The Veteran Ex-Slave, Editor and Politician in Ypsilanti.

To-morrow evening (Friday), at the Opera House, our people have the privilege of seeing and hearing this eminent man, who has been a prominent figure in American history for more than forty years, and whose character and abilities have given him an honored place among the illustrious citizens of our country. It is an opportunity that will probably never again occur.

Hon. C. S. Morris of Kentucky will also be present and take part in the speaking.

## Organized.

### Republican League Club of Ypsilanti in the Field.

Over a hundred citizens assembled at Worden's Hall, last Monday night, to organize a republican club. Dr. Owen presided. It was voted to organize for the city and township, auxiliary to the State League, and the prescribed constitution was adopted. Upon election of officers, Prof. Austin George was chosen president, and B. F. Kief secretary, with a vice president from each ward and one to be chosen from each school district.

The first regular meeting of the club will be held at the same place, next Monday evening, when all members are desired to be present.

### The Veteran Club.

The venerable John Kanouse, 92 years old, is a Harrison voter of 1840 who supports the grandson now. We add eight names this week, and republish the list:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Kanouse, | A. F. Kinne, |
| Thos. McFarland, | Chas. Thompsou, |
| Abram Poe, | Geo. Fowler, |
| Joseph Buland, | C. D. Bassett, |
| Henry S. Crippen, | Amos Wilbur, |
| D. W. Lawrence, | Silas M. Southard, |
| Nelson Holmes, | Otis Hall, |
| John Geddes, | Jesse Horner, |
| Jas. W. Root, | Henry B. Lee, |
| Richard Shipman, | Samuel Hand, |
| Charles Tuller, | C. Stewart, |
| Zeno Carpenter, | Castle Peck, |
| Benj. Emerick, | D. B. Greene, |
| Joseph Bennett, | E. D. Lay, |
| S. M. Chidister, | Jerry Newton, |
| Cornelius B. Earl, | Chas. Cady, |
| George Perry, | James Root, |
| Erastus Samson, | Silas VanDusen, |
| David Ellis, | Manly Holbrook, |
| David Edwards, | P. Hascall, |
| Gilman Davis, | Ashley Minor, |
| L. E. C. Thorn, | Edward Gorton, |
| E. M. Comstock, | O. N. Conklin. |
| Randall Boss, | |

### The Columbus Encampment.

Editor of The Ypsilantian:

Perhaps you would like to hear something about our trip to Columbus. Seven of us G. A. R. men left Willis at 10 a. m., Sept. 10, and at Milan took the second section of the Ann Arbor train, the Ypsilanti boys being on the first. At Toledo, Gen. Alger's car was attached to our train, and was welcomed with rousing cheers.

At Columbus the blockade of excursion trains compelled us to march in nearly a mile from the depot, and a mile and a half to camp. The streets were packed solid with people. Our quarters consisted of large wall tents, holding 8 to 12 persons, where we got to bed about 2 o'clock and rested well.

The next day we visited the Capitol, a magnificent building, where was a wonderful display of California fruits, grains, etc., and from the front steps had a splendid view of the procession, the Commander-in-Chief and staff at the head. Then the Department Commander of Ohio, followed by over 30,000 Ohio veterans; then the 9th division—crippled soldiers, two pieces of artillery, 5th U. S. Colored Vols., Mexican Veterans' Association, Andrews Raiders, and naval squadron consisting of a Monitor drawn by a traction engine, an ironclad gunboat and a schooner; then ten more divisions, of 4000 men each, from every state in the Union except South Carolina, and nearly all the territories.

The Michigan delegation made a fine appearance. Department Commander Washington Gardiner and staff rode at the head, while General Alger and John A. Logan, jr., marched with them and were frequently applauded. Young Logan is a splendid looking young man and resembles his noble father very much. It brings a feeling of sorrow and one of gladness to see him; sadness to think that John A. Logan has gone from among us, gladness that he has left a son so worthy to succed to his father's place. Mrs. Logan was with him, but I did not have the pleasure of seeing her. The loyal southerners were frequently applauded as they passed along the streets.

At the Virginia head quarters we had the pleasure of listening to speeches by Governor Foraker, ex-President Hayes, Judge Rea of Minnesota

# THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.


A new Catholic high school, with capacity for 900 pupils, is nearly completed in Philadelphia. The funds for its construction came from the estate of the late Thomas Cahill.

Thomas B. Barry, of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, says the country was never so free from strikes as at the present time. The board has no strikes to settle at all.

Nicholas Murphy, watchman on the Boston tea wharf, was presented the other day with a gold-headed cane by his employers for his bravery in having saved 100 persons from drowning during the past five years.

No other nation boasts of so many grades and varieties of sweetmeats as the Chinese. Over ninety varieties of sugar-cured fruits are on their bill of fare, the most valuable of these being their preserved gingers and apricots.

Guy's Hospital, the richest of the endowed charities of London, has been obliged to ask for a share of the hospital Sunday fund. The agricultural depression is the cause. The endowments of the hospital consist chiefly of landed property.

The value of the real and personal property of California this year, as returned by the local assessors, is $1,083,333,328, which shows an increase of $175,213,848 over last year. This is exclusive of the railroads, which foot up about $50,000,000.

One of the most successful farmers of Cuthbert, Ga., is a Hebrew. He began business there as a baker, then became a merchant, and finally took to agriculture, which is very unusual for a Jew. In all his undertaking he has been prosperous.

Mlle. Esmeralda, a snake charmer, while performing at New Brighton, England, was attacked by a large cobra, which coiled around her body and badly bit her, the blood flowing in streams from her wounds. She nevertheless finished the performance.

An English woman who has made a special study of deer says that the chief use of their antlers is not so much for fighting as for facilitating the progress of the animal through the woods. By throwing up the head, thereby placing the horns along the back, they are enabled to go forward with great rapidity.

The grand reception room in Mrs. Secretary Whitney's Washington house is said to remind one of the salons of Versailles and Fontainebleau. The walls are covered with brocaded silk, made in France to order, after the styles of Louis XVI. and old masters, and there is an abundance of Gobelin tapestry hung about.

A survey has lately been made in the North of Ireland and on the Mull of Kintyre for the purpose of securing data for an estimate of the cost of a tunnel across the narrow strait which separates Ireland from Scotland. The result reached was that a tunnel would cost eight millions sterling, or about a million per nautical mile.

Prairie chickens, like other natives of the wilds, are opposed to civilization, and are being pushed back toward the frontier with the advance of the immigrant. During the last ten years they have been moving west so fast that they are no longer seen in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and now flock in Western Nebraska or Dakota.

One of the jewels owned by Mrs. Robert Johnson, of San Francisco, is a necklace of diamonds that forms an exact counterfeit of a snake. It is composed of solitaires set in illuminated gold, the plates of which, overlapping each other like those in chain armor, render the necklace perfectly pliable and increase the resemblance to the snakelike sinuosity.

Considerable excitement is going on concerning the actions of men and women at Bog Hill, near Belfast, Me., who have been digging up the hills and pastures for some time. The seekers are strangers, and the men retire when approached, while the women only answer questions with a blank stare. There is an old theory that Captain Kidd buried treasure there.

Professor George Davidson, who recently examined the great Lick telescope on Mount Hamilton, Cal., says that when the astronomers in charge make public their discoveries the whole world will be astonished. Some of the discoveries they have made are, in fact, so novel and wonderful that Professor Holden and his assistants are timid about announcing them for fear the world will consider them illusions.

The youngest grandfather in the United States has been discovered in Augusta, Ga. His name is James Lindsay and he will be thirty-five years old this month. Mr. Lindsay married in 1870, when but seventeen years old, and a year after his son William was born. William resolved to follow the paternal example, and in June, 1887, eloped with a young girl nineteen years of age, and on the first of this month Mr. Lindlay became a grandfather.

An instrument called the autographometer, which records automatically the topography and difference of level of all places over which it passes, is a new French invention, the utility of which cannot certainly be questioned if it realizes the results claimed for it. It is carried about on a light vehicle, and those who wish to use it have nothing to do but to drag it, or have it dragged, over the ground of which they desire to obtain a plan.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Simmons will probably not hear the last of these words for some time. They were spoken in an address before the Baptist Publication Society: "Beautiful as woman was when God created her, we cannot deny that, in morals and religion, she was a deplorable failure. From the day she turned her back upon God and God's word (both of which things she did without any influence from Adam), she became a heathen. Heathenism originated in her heart."

According to a Maine paper a wicked Dover grocer played a trick on a "fussy" woman of that vicinity recently. She had just bought of him a barrel of flour that was not of her favorite brand. The flour didn't suit. It was heavy, coarse, black, sticky, and wouldn't rise; and she wanted it carried back and swapped at once. The grocer, whose opinion of the flour was different from that of the lady, carted it back, took off the head of the barrel and replaced it with the head of an empty one that had held the lady's favorite kind, and sent the same barrel, thus "doctored," back to her. It suited to a charm that time.

# MAKE A CHAIN!

## A Sacramental Day Sermon Preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

### The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Discourses on the Philosophy of the Chain.

Sunday was sacramental day at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and the more than four thousand communicant members were joined by thousands from all parts of this country and from other lands in sacred commemoration. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached from Ezekiel vii, 23: "Make a Chain!"

He said:

At school and in college, in announcing the mechanical powers, we glorified the lever, the pulley, the inclined plane, the screw, the axle and the wheel, but my text calls us to study the philosophy of the chain. These links of metal, one with another, attracted the old Bible authors, and we hear the chain rattle and see its coil all the way through from Genesis to Revelation, flashing as an adornment, or restraining as in captivity, or holding in conjunction, as in case of machinery. To do him honor, Pharoah hung a chain of gold about the neck of Joseph, and Belshazzar one about the neck of Daniel. The high priest had on his breastplate two chains of gold. On the camel's necks, as the Ishmaelites drove up to Gideon, jingled chains of gold.

The Bible refers to the church as having such glittering adornments, saying: "Thy neck is comely with chains of gold." On the other hand, a chain means captivity. David, the psalmist, exults that power had been given over his enemies, "to bind their kings with chains." The old missionary apostle cries out, "For the hope of Israel, I am bound with this chain." In the prison where Peter is incarcerated, you hear one day a great crash at the falling off his chains. St. John saw an angel come down from heaven to manacle the powers of darkness, and having "a great chain in his hand," and the fallen angels are represented as "reserved in everlasting chains," while in my text for the arrest and limitations of the iniquity of his time, Ezekiel thunders out: "Make a chain!"

What I wish to impress upon myself and upon you is the strength in right and wrong directions, of consecutive forces, the superior power of a chain of influences above one influence, the great advantage of a congeries of links above one link, and in all family government and in all effort to rescue others and in all attempt to stop iniquity, take the suggestion of my text and make a chain!

That which contains the greatest importance, that which encloses the most tremendous opportunities, that which of earthly things is most watched by other worlds, that which has beating against its two sides all the eternities, is the cradle. The grave is nothing in importance compared with it, for that is only a gully that we step across in a second, but the cradle has within it a new eternity, just born and never to cease. When three or four years ago the Ohio river overflowed its banks and the wild freshets swept down with them harvests and cities, one day was found floating on the bosom of the waters a cradle with a child in it all unhurt, wrapped snug and warm, and its blue eyes looking into the blue of the open heavens. It was mentioned as something extraordinary. But every cradle is, with its young passenger, floating on the swift current of the centuries, deep calling to deep, Ohios and St. Lawrences and Mississippis of influence bearing it onward. Now what shall be done with this new life recently launched? Teach him an evening prayer? That is important, but not enough. Hear him as soon as he can recite some gospel hymn or catechism? That is important but not enough. Every Sabbath afternoon read him a Bible story? That is important, but not enough. Once in a while a lesson, once in a while a prayer, once while a restraining influence? All these are important, but not enough. Each one of these influences is only a link, and it will not hold him in the tremendous emergencies of life. Let it be constant instruction, constant prayer, constant application of good influences, a long line of consecutive impressions, reaching from his first year to his fifth, and from his fifth year to his tenth, and from his tenth year to his twentieth. "Make a chain!"

Spasmotic education, paroxysmal discipline, occasional fidelity, amounting to nothing. You can as easily hold an anchor by one link as hold a child to the right by isolated and intermittent faithfulness. The example must connect with the instruction. The conversation must combine with the actions. The week day consistency must conjoin with the Sunday worship. Have family prayers by all means; but be petulant and inconsistent and unreasonable in your household, and your family prayers will be a blasphemous farce. So great in our times are the temptations of young men to dissipation and youny women to social follies, that it is most important that the first eighteen years of their life be charged with a religious power that will hold them when they get out of the harbor of home into the stormy ocean of active life. There is such a thing as impressing children so powerfully with good, that sixty years will have no more power to efface it than sixty minutes. What a rough time that young man has in doing wrong, carefully nurtured as he was! His father and mother have been dead for years, or over in Scotland or England or Ireland; but they have stood in the doorway of every dram shop that he entered, and under the chandelier of every house of dissipation, saying: "My son, this is no place for you. Have you forgotten the old folks? Don't you recognize these wrinkles and this stoop in the shoulder and this tremulous hand? Go home, my boy, go home! By the God to whom we consecrated you, by the cradle in which we rocked you, by the grass grown graves in the old country churchyard, by the heaven where we hope yet to meet you, go home! Go home, my boy, go home!" And some Sunday you will be surprised to find that young man suddenly asking for the prayers of the church. Some Sunday you will see him at the sacrament and perhaps drinking from the same kind of chalice that the old folks drank out of years ago when they commemorated the sufferings of the Lord. Yes, my lad, you do not have such fun in sin as you seem to have. I know what spoils your fun. You cannot shake off the influence of those prayers long ago offered, or of those kind admonitions. You cannot make them go away, and you feel like saying: "Father, what are you doing here? Mother, why do you bother me with suggestions of those olden times?" But they will not go away. They will push you back from your evil paths, though they have to come down from their shining homes in heaven and stand in the very gates of hell, and their backs scorched of the fiery blast, and with their hand on your shoulder, and their breath on your brow, and their eyes looking straight into yours, they will say: "We have come to take you home, oh, son of many anxieties!" At last that young man turns through the consecutive influence of a pious parentage, who out of prayers and fidelities innumerable, made a chain. That is the chain that pulls mightily this morning on 500 of you. You may be too proud to shed a tear, and you may, to convince others of your imperturbability, smile to your friend beside you, but there is not so much power in an Alpine avalanche after it has slipped for a thousand feet and after having struck a lower cliff is taking its second bound for 1,500 feet more of plunge, as there is power in the chain that pulls you this moment toward God and Christ and heaven. Oh! the almighty pull of the long chain of early gracious influences!

But all people between 30 and 40 years of age, yes, between 40 and 50—aye, between 50 and 60 years, and all septuagenarians as well, need a surrounding conjunction of good influences. In Sing Sing, Auburn, Moyamensing and all the other great prisons, are men and women who went wrong in mid-life and old age. We need around us a cordon of good influences. We forget to apply the well-known rule that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. If the chain be made up of a thousand links and nine hundred and ninety-nine are strong, but one is weak, the chain will be in danger of breaking at that one weak link. We may be strong in a thousand excellencies and yet have one weakness which endangers us. That is the reason that we sometimes see men distinguished for a whole round of virtues collapse and go down. The weak link in the otherwise stout chain gave way under the pressure.

The first chain bridge was built in Scotland. Walter Scott tells how the French imitated it in a bridge across the river Seine. But there was one weak point in that chain bridge. There was a middle bolt that was of poor material, but they did not know how much depended on that middle bolt of the chain bridge. On the opening day a procession started, led on by the builder of the bridge, and when the mighty weight of the procession was fairly on it the bridge broke and precipitated the multitudes. The bridge was all right except in that middle bolt. So the bridge of character may be made up of mighty links strong enough to hold a mountain; but if there be one weak spot, that one point unlooked after may be the destruction of everything. And what multitudes have gone down for all time and all eternity because in the chain bridge of their character there was lacking a strong middle bolt. He had but one fault and that was avarice; hence, forgery. He had but one fault and that was a burning thirst for intoxicants; hence, his fatal debauch. She had but one fault and that an inordinate fondness for dress, and hence her own and her husband's bankruptcy. She had but one fault and that a quick temper; hence the disgraceful outburst. What we all want is to have put around us a strong chain of good influences. Christian association is a link. Good literature is a link. Church membership is a link. Habit of prayer is a link. Scripture research is a link. Faith in God is a link. Put together all these influences. Make a chain!

Most excellent is it for us to get into company better than ourselves. If we are given to telling vile stories let us put ourselves among those who will not abide such utterance. If we ar stingy let us put ourselves among the charitable. If we are morose let us put ourselves among the good natured. If we are given to tittle-tattle let us put ourselves among those who speak no ill of their neighbors. If we are despondent let us put ourselves among those who make the best of things. If evil is contagious, I am glad to say that good is also catching. People go up into the hill country for physical health; so if you would be strong in your soul get yourself up off the lowlands into the altitudes of high moral association. For many of the circumstances of our life we are not responsible. For our parentage we are not responsible. For the place of our nativity, not responsible; for our features, our stature, our color, not responsible; for the family relation in which we were born, for our natural tastes, for our mental character, not responsible. But we are responsible for the associates that we choose and the moral influences under which we put our ourselves. Character seeks an equilibrium. A. B. is a good man. Y. Z. is a bad man. Let them now voluntarily choose each other's society. A. B. will lose a part of his goodness, and Y. Z. a part of his badness, and they will gradually approach each other in character, and will finally stand on the same level. One of the old painters refused to look at poor pictures because, he said, it damaged his style. A musician canot afford to dwell among discords, nor can a writer afford to peruse books of inferior style, nor an architect walk out among disproportioned structures. And no man or woman was ever so good as to be able to afford to choose evil associations. Therefore I said, have it a rule of your life to go among those better than yourselves. Cannot find them? Then what a pink of perfection you must be! When was your character completed? What a misfortune for the saintly and angelic of heaven that they are not enjoying the improving influence of your society! Ah, if you cannot find those better than yourself, it is because you are ignorant of yourself. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!

But, as I remarked in the opening, in sacred and in all styles of literature a chain means not only adornment and royality of nature but sometimes captivity. And I suppose there are those in that sense deliberately and persistently making a chain. Now here is a young man of good physical health, good manners and good education. How shall he put together enough links to make a chain for the down hill road? I will give him some directions. First let him smoke. If he cannot stand cigars, let him try cigarettes. I think cigarettes will help him on this read a little more rapidly because the doctors say there is more poison in them, and so he will be helped along faster, and I have the more confidence in proposing this because about fifty of the first young men of Brooklyn during the last year were, according to the doctors' reports, killed by cigarettes. Let him drink light wines first, or ale or lager, and gradualy he will be able to take something stronger, and as all styles of strong drink are more and more adulterated, his progress will be facilitated. With the old time drinks a man seldom got delirium tremens before 30 or 40 years of age; now he can get the madness by the time he is 18. Let him play cards, enough money put up always to add interest to the game. If the father and mother will play with him, that will help by way of countenancing the habit. And it will be much a pleasant thing to think over in the day of judgment, when the parents give account for the elevated manner in which they have reared their children. Every pleasant Sunday afternoon take a carriage ride and stop at the hotels on either side the road for Sabbath refreshments. Do not let the old fogy prejudices against Sabbath breaking dominate you. Have a membership in some club where libertines go and tell about their victorious sins, and laugh as loud as any of them in derision of those who belong to the same sex as your sister and mother. Pitch your Bible overboard as old fashioned and fit only for women and children. Read all the magazine articles that put Christianity at disadvantage, and go to hear all the lectures that malign Christ, who, they say, instead of being the Mighty One he pretended to be, was an impostor and the implanter of a great delusion. Go, at first out of curiosity, to see all the houses of dissipation and then go because you have felt the thrall of their fascination. Getting along splendidly now!

Let me see what further can I suggest in that direction. Become more defiant of all decency, more loud mouthed in your atheism, more thoroughly alcoholized, and instead of the small stakes that will do well enough for games of chance in a ladies' parlor, put up something worthy, put up more, put up all you have. Well done! You have succeeded. You have made a chain—the tobacco habit one link, the rum habit one link, the impure club another link, infidelity another link, Sabbath desecration another link, uncleanness another link, and altogether they make a chain. And so there is a chain on your hand and a chain on your tongue and a chain on your eye and a chain on your brain and a chain on your property and a chain on your soul. Some day you wake up and you say: I am tired of this, and I am going to get loose from this shackle." You pound away with the hammer of good resolution but cannot break the thrall. Your friends join you in a conspiracy of help but fall exhausted in the unavailing attempt. Now you begin, and with the writhing of a Laocoon, to try to break away, and the muscles are distended, and the great beads of perspiration dot your forehead, and the eyes stand out from the sockets, and with all the concentrated energies of body, mind and soul you attempt to get loose but have only made the chain sink deeper. All the devils that encamp in the wine flask and the rum jug and the decanter—for each one has a devil of its own—come out and sit around you and chatter. In some midnight you spring from your couch and cry: "I am fast. O God, let me loose! O ye powers of darkness, let me loose! Father and mother and brothers and sissisters, help me to get loose!" And you turn your prayer to blasphemy, and then your blasphemy into prayer, and to all the din and uproar there is played an accompaniment, not an accompaniment by key and pedal, but the accompaniment is rattle, and the rattle is that of a chain. For five years, for ten years, for twenty years, you have been making a chain.

But here I take a step higher, and tell you there is a power that can break any chain, chain of body, chain of mind, chain of soul. The fetters that the hammer of the Gospel have broken off, if piled together, would make a mountain. The captives whom Christ has set free, if stood side by side, would make an army. Quicker than a ship chandler's furnace ever melted a cable, quicker than a key ever unlocked a handcuff, quicker than the bayonets of revolution pried open the Bastile, you may be liberated and made a free son or a free daughter of God. You have only to choose between serfdom and emancipation, between a chain and a coronet, between Satan and God. Make up your mind and make it up quick. When the king of Sparta had crossed the Hellespont and was about to march through Thrace, he sent word to the people in the different regions asking them whether he should march through their countries as a friend or an enemy. "By all means as a friend," answered most of the regions, but the king of Macedon replied: "I will take time to consider it.' "Then," said the king of Sparta, "let him consider it, but meantime we march—we march." So Christ, our King, gives us our choice between his friendship and his frown, and many of us have long been considering what we had better do; but meantime he marches on, and our opportunities are marching by. And we shall be the loving subjects of his reign, or the victims of our own obduacy. So, I urge you to precipitency, rather than slow deliberation, and I will write all over your soul the words of Christ I saw inscribed on the monument of Princess Elizabeth in the Isle of Wight, the words to which her index finger pointed in the open Bible when she was found dead in her bed after a lifetime of trouble: "Come unto me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Is there a drunkard here? You may, by the Saviour's grace, have thd fire of thirst utterly extinguished. Is there a defrauder here? You may be made a saint. Is there a libertine here? You may be made as pure as the light. When a minister in an outdoor meeting in Scotland was eulogizing goodness, there were hanging around the edge of the audience some of the most depraved men and women, and the minister said nothing about prodigals. And a depraved woman cried out: "Your rope is not long enough for us." Blessed be God, our Gospel can fathom the deepest depth and reach to farthest wanderings, and here is a rope long enough to rescue the worst: "Whosoever will."

But why take extreme cases, when we all have been or are now the captives of sin and death? And we may through the great Emancipator drop our shackles and take a throne. You have looked at your hand and arm only as being useful now, and a curious piece of anatomy, but there is something about your hand and arm that make me think they are an undeveloped wing. And if you would know what possibilities are suggested by that, ask the eagle that has looked close into the eye of the noonday sun; or ask the alabatross that has struck its claw into the black locks of the tempest; or ask the condor that this morning is descending to the highest peak of Chimborazo. Your right hand and arm and your left hand and arm, two undeveloped wings, better get ready for the empyrean.

Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wing,
Thy better portion trace.

There have been chains famous in the world's history, such as the chain which fastened the prisoner of Chillon to the pillar, into the staple of which I have thrust my hand, on the isolated rock of the Lake of Geneva; such as the chain which the Russian exile clanks on his way to the mines of Siberia; such as the chain which Zenobia, the captive queen, wore when brought into the presence of Aurelian. Aye, there have been races in chains, and nations in chains, and there has been a world in chains; but, thank God, the last one of them shall be broken, and under the liberating power of the omnipotent Gospel the shackles shall fall from the last neck and the last arm and the last foot. But these shattered fetters shall all be gathered up again from the dungeons and the work houses and the mines and the rivers and the fields, and they shall again be welded and again strung link to link, and polished and transformed until this world which has wandered off and been a recreant world and a lost world, shall by that chain be lifted and hung to the throne of God, no longer the iron chain of oppression, but the golden chain of redeeming love. There let this old ransomed world swing forever! Roll on, ye years; roll on, ye days; roll on, ye hours, and hasten the glorious consummation!

### The Names of the Months.

January—The Roman Janus presided over the beginning of everything, hence the first month of the year was called after him.

February — The Roman festival Februs was held the 15th day of this month in honor of Lupercus, the god of fertility.

March—Named from the Roman god of war Mars.

April—Latin Aprilis, probably derived from asperite, to open, because spring generally begins and the buds open in this month.

May—Latin Maius, probably derived from Maia, a feminine divinity worshiped at Rome the first day of the month.

June—Juno, a Roman divinity worshipped as the Queen of Heaven.

July (Julius)—Julius Cæsar was born in this month.

August—Named by Emperor Augustus Cæsar, B. C. 30, after himself, as he regarded it a lucky month, being that in which he had gained several victories.

September (septem or seven)—September was the seventh month in the old Roman calendar.

October (octo)—Eighth month of the old Roman year.

November (novem or nine)—November was the ninth month of the old Roman year.

December (decem, or ten)—December was the tenth month of the early Roman year. About the 21st of this month the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and forms the winter solstice.

### Portraits Made by Gardeners.

After the model is finished boards are laid over it to allow the mud to dry. When that is accomplished the plant-master's work comes in. There is one kind of a plant used in the process, the echeverias, a species of the succulent plants which is commonly known as the "house leech." Of this plant there are 7,000 specimens required for the new head of Lincoln, which is quite different from that of two years ago.

The success of producing a true likeness, however, lies in the art of placing the plants. It requires an artistic eye, a knowledge of the prospective, ability to draw, and a discernment of lighting and shading. If Mr. Hamilton wants a part of the portrait to look dark he places the plants here in such a maner that the light falls directly into the center of them. This causes each leaf to throw a shadow around itself, which produces shade. On the other hand, if light is wanted the plant is put into such a position that the rays of light fall sidewise on the plant. The lighted leaves then produce a reflection which gives the necessary effect for a perfect likeness.

Another point which is also essential is the selection of plants for certain parts of the portrait. Beard and hair, for instance, can be made with large specimens, while the eyes, the mouth, the lips, and other characteristic features of a face have to be made with very small plants. If this fact is not observed the likeness will undoubtedly be lost.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

### An Echo of the War.

Some of the boys in blue were standing in front of a window on Fifth avenue, in which was a picture of General Phil Sheridan. "When I was in Washington," one of them said, "I met an ex-Confederate who was with General Jubal Early in the Shenandoah Valley. You know how Sheridan and Early used to chase each other in that section. First it was Sheridan and then it was Early. One day Sheridan would get every gun that Early had, and the next day Early would get some from Sheridan. This old Confederate said that on one occasion he was at the station where a lot of cannon had been delivered. On each one of them was a tag—'General Jubal Early, Shenandoah Valley.' The Confederate took his pencil and wrote underneath the address the following: 'Care of P. H. Sheridan.'"

A giant poplar tree recently felled at Taylorville, Ohio, was nearly 12 feet in diameter at its base, and 240 feet high. It will yield nearly 20,000 feet of lumber.

The Supreme Court upholds the law prohibiting the sale of liquors within one mile of the Sailors' Home at Grand Rapids, Mich.

# EXPLODING A CAYMAN.

### How an Old Tar Exterminated a Voracious Crocodile.

"Yes," said Uncle Cap. "I have not only seen hundreds of alligators and crocodiles in the course of my wanderings, but I once had the pleasure of destroying in a novel and most effectual manner a great man-eating cayman, as the crocodile is called in South America."

"Was he like my alligator?" asked Bryce.

"Very like him, the only difference being that while your alligator is about sixteen inches long, my cayman was a little over sixteen feet and as ugly a looking monster as ever swam. I had been detached from the Porpoise, and ordered to explore a portion of Venezuela, in company with a party of American engineers, who were constructing a telegraph line for the government of that country. We were following down a tributary of the great river Orinoco, and rested one Sunday at a little village on the bank of the stream. During the afternoon, as we were all lying asleep in our hammocks, there came a terribie screaming and crying from the village, and we ran to see what was up.

"It seemed that several boys had been bathing in the river just below the village, when all at once, without the slightest warning, one of them had been seized and drawn under the turbid waters by the great 'devil cayman', as the Indians called one of these creatures which had long been a terror to the community.

"I suggested to the chief of the engineers, a fine young fellow named Roberts, that we set a trap for the man-eater, and after explaining my idea, got him to agree to try it. As we were to be in that vicinity for several days, we waited until we thought it was about time for the cayman to be hungry again. Then we shot a fat monkey, sewed inside of him a stone bottle containing five pounds of powder, inserted in it the ends of two long coils of fine wire, bound these to strong ropes of equal length, and connected the other ends with the little test battery that we carried.

"When all was ready we floated our bait, upheld by two inflated bladders, near where the boy had been seized, and crouched in the bushes to await developments. We had waited in perfect silence for more than an hour, and were about ready to give it up, when there came a ripple in the water, and a huge head, with horrid open jaws, was cautiously lifted. Then the jaws closed with a snap upon our bait, the head instantly dissapeared, and the ropes began to run swiftly out, showing that the monster was making for deep water. I had charge of the battery, and quickly connected the wires. Like a flash there came a deep muffled explosion, a torrent of blood-stained water was thrown high in the air, and mingled with it were fragments of the scaly hide of the monster in whose side a hole two feet square had been blown.

The poor natives were at first terrified, then mystified, and finally overjoyed at the success of our experiment, and ever afterward they treated us like beings possesed of supernatural powers. Notwithstanding this, we noticed that the boys did not seem to care for bathing for some time after ward.''

### All the Fools Are Not Dead.

The nonsense of fortune-telling is one in which not only our servant girls indulge; the daughters of wealth and education are addicted to it. Surreptitious visits to the fortune teller are among the common escapades of society matrons and maids, and anything new in that line is bound to recompense its operator. An astrologer has set up in a curious variation of his business of humbug, and his specialty is the telling of fortunes by means of moles. He pretends to read character and make prophesies by means of these blemishes. It would bother other than an ingenious man to put this method into practical use, but the difficulty is surmounted by the "professor" in question. He has printed on cards four outlines of a female figure, showing the form from each point of the compass, so to speak. His clients on their first visit are provided with a set of these cards, which they take home and mark in just the right spot with the moles which they happen to bear. Then they return to the fortune-teller and he reads their attributes and destiny from the diagrams as filled out. A mole on the shoulder means one thing and on the side has a totally different interpretation, and so on through a vast number of locations and combinations. The fellow has adapted himself to his particular humbug by growing a tremendious beard, which makes him look like a wise man of the east, and increases his impressiveness. His gravity is perfect, he talks like an educated man and he is doing a lucrative business, his price being $2 and his customers so many that usually one has to wait in the anti-room an hour or so for an audience.—*New York Sun.*

### Tested Practically.

Johnny, who is 4 years old, was playing in the yard one day, and a lady who lives close by wished to have the eggs, if any were laid since her last visit to the hennery, brought in. She said to the little boy: "Johnny, will you go to the hennery and see if there are any eggs there? Don't bring in the china ones; leave them there, but if there are any others bring them in."

Johnny started to do the bidding, and soon returned with two or three broken eggs, and his pinafore soiled. The lady, seeing him coming, exclaimed:

"Johnny, how did you break the eggs?"

Johnny looked at her in surprise and said: "How should I tell whether they were china eggs or not if I didn't try them?"—*Boston Globe.*

### He Reproved Her Well.

It is not always boys who are ungrateful. It is sometimes the daughter's unkindness that is sharper than the serpent's tooth. A pretty miss on the train pettishly said to her mother: "Come on; you're always behind." A venerable gentleman passing stooped and said: "Never behind when you were sick, was she?"—*Christian Advocate.*

### A Narrow Escape.

"How many deaths?" asked the hospital physician, while going his rounds.

"Nine."

"Why, I ordered medicine for ten."

"Yes' but one wouldn't take it."—*Exchange.*

# LORE OF THE CLOVER.

### Charming and Innocent Fancies that Have Sprung from the Trefoil.

It is generally known that the three-leaved clover is an emblem of the Trinity, the legend being that St. Patrick first used it to illustrate how three separate objects, such as its leaves, could yet form one, says a writer in *St. James' Gazette.* But according to J. B. Friedreich it was a very ancient symbol, expressing religion among the ancient Germans as setting forth the three grades of Druids, Bards, Neophytes. And as one legend of myth or superstition begets many, so there grew from this a number, which, however, all refer to the clover with four leaves, the rarity of which gave rise to the belief that it would bring good luck to the one who carried it.

When sitting in the grass we see
A little four-leaved clover,
'Tis luck for thee and luck for me,
Or luck for any lover.

It is believed in the Tyrol that if anyone has "a turn" for magic he can acquire the art of working wonders easily enough if he only searches for and finds the four leaved clover on St. John's eve. In the Passierthal the peasants believe that if a traveler should at this time fall asleep, lying on his back by a certain brook, there will come flying a white dove bearing a four-leaved clover, which it lets fall on the sleeper's breast. Should he awake before it fades and at once put it into his mouth, he will acquire the power of becoming invisible at will.

A stranger superstition related in Walf's "Zeitscraft fur Deutsche Mythologie" is to the effect that if, while a priest is reading the service, any one can, unknown to him, lay a four-leafed clover on his mass book, the unfortunate clergyman will not be able to utter a word; he will stand stock still and bewildered until the person who has played the trick pulls his robe. Then he can proceed. When all is over the man who regains his "four leaf" will always have luck at all kinds of gambling. If he has a tendency to tenpins in America or to ninepins, if it be Germany, he makes a "ten strike" or *alle neune* every time that he rolls a ball.

It would seem by this that though the *trifolium* is a religious symbol, the four-leaf smacks of a darker influence. If the bearer or wearer of a four-leafed clover should come across witch work or any uncanny performance, he can detect and spoil it all unharmed.

If a man loves a woman (or vice versa) and can obtain two four-leaved clovers, and induce her to eat one while he himself swallows the other, mutual love is sure to result. Nay, according to very good gypsy authority, even a trin-patrini kas, or three-leaved clover, will have this effect. Moreover, it is advisable on all occasions when you make a gift to anybody, no matter what it is, to conceal in it a clover. Since it will render the gift doubly acceptable.

Also take a four or three-leaved clover, and, make a hollow in the end or top of your alpenstock or cane, put the leaf therein, taking care not to injure it, and close the opening carefully. Then, so long as you walk with it, you will be less weary than if it were wanting, and will enjoy luck in many ways.

A German proverb says of a lucky man: "Er hat ein vierblattriges Kleeblatt gefunden"—"He has found a four-leaved clover." On this test Dr. Wilhelm Korte, in his "Sprichworter der Deutschen," preaches the following homily: "'This is,' you say, 'a stupid superstition.' Did you ever know a man who was *ganz und gar,* utterly and entirely, devoid of superstition? For if you did, be sure there was nothing in him."

Millionaire (entering sanctum)—Ha! ha! old boy, how do you do to-day? Editor (in a whisper)—'S-sh! Don't speak so loud. M—Why not? E.—The base-ball reporter is writing his report in the next room, and has just given me orders that he is not to be disturbed either by callers or noises.—*Boston Courier.*

Among the miscellaneous articles invented for the promotion of beauty are artificial veins, the wrinkle effacer and the Circassienne, which imparts a brilliancy to the eye.

### The Newspapers Do the Thinking.

The American Minister said the other day at Nottingham that men go to the newspapers every morning for their opinions as they go to the bakers for loaves of bread. So they do, and whether Mr. Phelps meant it or not, each in its way, the bread and the opinion, is the staff of life. Often and often you hear a man say "I don't care for their opinions; I read the papers for facts." The next moment you hear him repeating with textual docility the editorial of the morning. The truth is, I apprehend, that in these times men do less and not more thinking for themselves, at least on the topics of the day, than their fathers and grandfathers did. The best papers think for them, more fully, more carefully, more authoritatively than they do or can do for themselves. There are men who will not go in leading strings, editorial or other. They are the minority. Few, indeed, are those who emancipate themselves wholly from the directing influence of the press. — *Manchester Courier.*

A gentleman named Lord, from Alabama, some days ago had a fly suddenly enter his ear, from which it was promptly extricated. The insect then as suddenly disappeared. That night Mr. Lord experienced a sensation of itching in his ear. This grew in intensity and pain until it was unbearable. He went to Athens for relief, but remedies applied failed to afford it. Going to Woodville, he stated his case to a doctor. The acute pain had by this time nearly thrown the gentleman into convulsions. The doctor, after applying an anæsthetic to his ear, inserted a copious drench, which brought out no less than eleven well-developed maggots, wriggling with robust life.

The total output of coal from Iowa mines last year was 3,864,490 tons.


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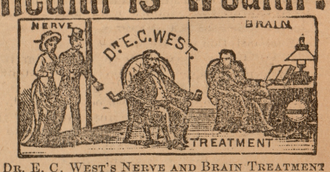


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# STATE NEWS.

## A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

### ILLINOIS.

—Hiram Forrester, a jockey boy, was thrown from his horse and killed at Carthage.

—The old settlers of Peoria county held their annual reunion in Central Park, Chicago.

—B. F. Campbell, of Rockford, died from a rupture caused by 570 pounds of iron falling upon his stomach.

—Miss Mary Martin, daughter of the Rev. James Martin, of Decatur, was probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

—Georgo Gregory broke out of the county jail at Rockford by cutting an iron bar at one of the windows. It is thought that assistance was rendered him from outside.

—A report was received at Elgin from Cary Station that a Mrs. Rogers and her brother and sister were drowned in Fox River through the capsizing of their boat.

—The number of convicts in the Joliet Prison is now lower than for fifteen years past. The count is now down to 1,270, against a total of nearly 1,900 ten years ago.

—A fatal hog cholera is spreading in the district northeast of Moawequa, where a great number of hogs are raised. Hundreds of them are dying, and the farmers can find no remedy to stop the disease.

—A charter has been granted to the, Galena Electric Light Company which has been organized with a capital of $20,000, and will begin laying wire at once. Arrangements have been made for eighty-seven incandescent lamps, which are to be substituted for gas.

—The Patterson family, one of the most numerous in Moultrie County, held its fourth annual re-union at the fair grounds at Sullivan. Several hundred persons were present, the time being appropriately spent in speech-making, singing and a general social round-up. "Douty" Patterson one of the best-known men of the county, is seriously ill.

—During the past week the herd of milch cows belonging to the firm of Bacon Bros., dairymen of Streator, have been attacked by a disease from which some fifteen of them have died. James Bond assistant state veterinary surgeon, pronounces it Texas fever. Precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It is not known where the cattle contracted it.

—The corner-stone of the new church of the Christian Union has been laid at Rockford. Addresses were made by the pastor, Dr. Thomas Kerr, by Dr. Thomas and Rev. Jenk L. Jones, of Chicago. This was the first Independent Liberal Church in Northern Illinois to be established as a permanency. Letters of congratulation were read from Robert Collyer and Broke Hereford.

—The Warren County Fair at Monmouth was a success. The exhibit of farm products, cattle, and horses has never been excelled. The horses Guidon, belonging to John Holliday, of Kirkwood, and Donaldson, belonging to Gabby Bros. of Little York, collided on the track, and were both almost instantly killed, the drivers having a narrow escape. The horses were valued at $5,000.

—At Mt. Carroll, Fred N. Keech, a carriage painter, and Jacob N. McLaughlin, a blacksmith, were arrested and charged with counterfeiting. The captures were made by W. H. Dutcher, deputy marshal, and Thomas I. Porter, secret service agent of Chicago. In the garret of McLaughlin's house was found a workshop and complete outfit for making bogus silver coin. The officers took the prisoners to Chicago.

—George W. Milliken was found guilty of the murder of his wife and sentenced to death. A motion for a new trial and to set the verdict aside will be made. Hester Annie Dewese, by the same verdict was given fifty years in the penitentiary as an accomplice. All the parties concerned lived in Hardin County, but the crime was committed on the bank of the Saline River just inside the Gallatin County line last March.

—An attempt was made to assassinate William S. Winchester, a well known and wealthy farmer, living five miles north of Vienna. He was sleeping in an adjoining room alone with the door open. Some one entered it and struck the old man a terrible blow on the forehead with an ax, making an ugly wound four inches long and an inch deep. The case is a mystery and no cause can be assigned for the deed.

—At Mount Carmel John V. Wogan, a notorious character, was shot and instantly killed by Officer Ham. Wogan was under arrest, but attempted to escape. The officer shot to frighten him, but, unfortunately for the prisoner, the ball hit him in the mouth and passed through his head. Wogan ran about twenty-five yards and dropped dead. He was a man of considerable property, but was a terror to his neighbors.

—At Galesburg Ben X. Smith, son of Judge R. A. Smith, a student at Knox College, was seized by four unknown parties, gagged, blindfolded, tied to a tree and his burnsides shaved off and clothes torn. The young man lost consciousness and remained for an hour before being rescued. A pail of tar and feathers was found near the tree. The hazers had evidently been frightened away before carrying out their hazing to its fullest extent.

—Miss Hattie Flack, aged 18, eloped with her father's coachman, Preston Sands, a colored man, and married him. For several years Sands has been in the employ of the family and his intimacy with the girl has aroused the suspicion of her friends, but her parents seemed oblivious to the fact. A mutual friend secured a carriage for them and tried to get a colored preacher of Jacksonville to go into the country and perform the marriage ceremony. Fearing that something was wrong, the minister declined, so they went to another minister a total stranger in the city, and by fair promises got him into the carriage. They then went for the prospective bride and groom, and going a safe distance into the country they insisted on having the ceremony performed. As revolvers had been brandished freely, the minister concluded to acquiesce. Mr. Flack is a commission merchant of St. Louis, but his family lives in Jacksonville.

### MICHIGAN.

—Mr. Harrington, of Holland, has sold his docks to Mr. Waters, of Muskegon, and Hugh Waters, of Chicago, who will build steamboats to run between Holland and Chicago.

—At Adrian, Andrew Core, who was in jail for stealing chickens, hanged himself from the grating in the window of his cell, using the sheet as a rope. He was discovered by the Sheriff, who endeavored to resuscitate him, but failed.

—By the explosion of some dynamite caps in the burning warehouse of the Republic Iron Compaay, three men—A. Damradt, P. Labeau and E. Butler—were seriously injured, and the building badly wrecked. The cause of the fire is unknown.

—At detroit, George H. Hammond, Jr., president of the pork packing establishment of Hammond & Co., procured an injunction restraining the directors from declaring a dividend of 30 per cent. Mr. Hammond claims that the directors wanted to cripple the concern and force him to sell out.

—At Cheboygan, while drunk Walter Stevens went on the tug Leviathan to pick a quarrel with the cook. When ordered out of the kitchen he grabbed a large fork and rushed on the cook. The latter, in self-defense, stabbed his assailant with a large knife. Stevenson will die. He is one of the men implicated in robbing and almost killing on the track to cover the crime.

—Word is received at Grand Rapids by cable that Bishop David D. Patterson, head of the religious sect known as the Children of Zion and founder and pastor of the church in that city, died in Southern France while en route from Palestine to Glasgow. The church called Bishop Patterson the "Eye of Jehovah," and one of the sect's strong beliefs was that he would never die. He leaves a wife and four children in that city.

—Salt made by manufacturers members of the Michigan Salt Association at towns on the shores of Lake Huron has heretofore been shipped by water to Chicago and then sent west by rail. The association has decided on a change on account of freight rate differences, and will hereafter send the product of these points to Detroit, where it will be taken by the Wabash and hauled to St. Louis and Kansas City direct. The Salt Associatiod will at once begin the erection of large warehouses at Detroit to store salt.

—The Lowell National Bank was closed by the bank examiner. This was a complete surprise to the business men of that city, for the concern had been doing a good business lately and was thought to be in a flourishing condition. It had been carrying a line of the Star Cutter Company's paper, which was allowed to go to protest and nothing was done to cover the liabilities. The Star Company sold out and left the bank unsecured. It is claimed that the concern will be all right in a few days, as it is well backed by good men. The capital stock is $50,000, and it has a surplus of $13,900.

—The craze for slender waist found a victim in Miss Mary Crawford, a young lady liivng at Celray. She was attending a dance and was in the midst of the quadrille when she suddenly cried ot and fell, but was caught by her partner, who carried her a lounge, where she seemingly fainted. It was found impossible to resuscitate her, and physician was summoned, who pronounced the young lady dead. An examination revealed the fact that she died from tight lacing, the stays in her corset having been drawn so tightly that her flesh lay in folds beneath so that the exertion of dancing caused the bursting of a blood vessel. Miss Crawford was to have been married,and her betrothed is completely prostrated.

—The County Register's office at Kalamazoo, has been thronged with people desirious of knowing whether their titles are clear or whether mortgages have been plastered on them. Jennie M. Sweetland, an employe of the office, was arrested recently for forging the discharge of a mortgage. An examination shows that her operations have been quite extensive. Perry Sherman, her uncle, has eight mortgages and transfers of some from other people to her and none are genuine. Several of her other relatives have been duped in a similar manner. Her swindles are said to foot up $10,000, besides a large indebtedness to many merchants. What she has done with the money is a mystery. Her examination is fixed for October 1st.

—Isma Martin, the Detroit beauty, who "confidenced" a large number of staid business firms and forged the names of many prominent citizens to orders for cold cash, was convicted of securing money on false pretenses, but she became ill, and has been confined to her bed ever since her conviction until one day last week, when she appeared in court for sentence. Judge Gartner decided that the girl was the innocent victim of some older person, and bade her go in peace and sin no more. A faint cheer went up as the beautiful creature left the prisoner's dock, once more free. Miss Martin's speculations aggregate several hundred dollars, but as the money was invariably spent for household purposes there is a strong suspicion that she was urged to the crime by older persons.

### INDIANA.

—Grant Reed, a brakeman, was crushed to death while coupling cars at Seymour.

—John Fleming, aged 21, pleaded guilty at Marion to stealing a horse and buggy from Perry Zirkle, of Swayze, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

—While excavating for a sewer at Seymour the earth caved in on several workmen, and Arthur O'Rell, aged 20, was killed. William von Derhren, the foreman, was terribly injured.

—Herbert Towle, a farmer living near Elkhart, died from injuries received in attempting to drive a load of hay into a barn whose door was too low to admit both load and driver.

—A disastrous fire occurred at Patoka. Some of the best property in the town was completely destroyed. The loss will aggregate over $15,000, The origin of the fire is unknown.

—James Burk, an ex-convict, and Wilbur Smith quarreled at Nashville. Burk drew a knife and stabbed Smith several times near the heart, inflicting fatal wounds. Burk has been arrested.

—While Clyde Keelly, the 8-year-old son of Peter Keely of Elkhart, was playing with a revolver, supposed to be unloaded, the weapon was discharged and the ball lodged in his brain, causing a fatal wound.

—Diphtheria is spreading from Petersburg to Sellersburg and the schools there are closed. The disease is moving toward Jeffersonville, and people are seriously alarmed. The Board of Health has ordered immediate burial of the dead.

—Mrs. Julia A. Adair stepped into the Postoffice at Knox and soundly horsewhipped William W. Garner, a married man, who had seduced her daughter and kept her as his mistress for several years. The people here approve the action of the mother.

—Theodore Groub, a wholesale merchant of Seymour, awoke and found a negro burglar searching his room. The thief showed fight and Groub seized his revolver and fired five shots, three of which took effect. The burglar will die. He gives his name as George Mitchell, a horse jockey, of Bowling Green, Ky.

—The south-bound passenger train on the Evansville and Terra Haute Railroad ran into a freight train that was being side-tracked at Ellison Station. Four freight cars were demolished and the passenger engine derailed. Engineer Lyons had his arm broken. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none were injured.

—At Shelbyville, Will Davis, of 3008 Shurtleleff avenue; Harry Thompson, of 75 Fourth avenue, and Will Bishop, of 434 Dearborn street, Chicago, all colored, were arrested in a box-car there and taken back to Cincinnati for trying to murder brakeman Pat Cooney. It is said the latter put them off his train and that they then shot at him.

—While cutting brush near Lexington, William Cox was attacked by a large black snake, which twined itself about his neck and body. Cox made a desperate struggle, but the snake had nearly succeeded in choking him when he luckily succeded in cuting it in two with a knife, fainting upon his release. The reptile was seven feet long.

—At Princeton, Syl Grubb shot and fatally wounded Miss Gertrude Downey at the fair grounds, because she had refused his company. He fired five shots. Three bullets took effect, one in the right eye and the other two in the chest. Grubb was arrested, after snapping his revolver three times at his own head. Both are of good family and live at Francisco.

—At Indianapolis, half a dozen prisoners, in charge of three baliffs, were arraigned in the Criminal Court, and each pleaded guilty. As they were being returned to jail, Charles Mehaffey and Andy Vanemeter, two burglars, slipped their handcuffs and, dashing off in different directions, succeeded in making their escape. Hundreds of people were upon the streets, but no one offered to assist the officers.

—Burglars raided Columbus, robbing Nieman's and Trinkensham's saloons of small amounts of money and some cigars; also the residence of Daniel Judd. During the Democratic rally Mrs. Rogers had her pocket picked of $50. Another lady lost $70, and ex-County Treasurer Andrews $180. The police arrested three men hailing from Chicago. They were released upon payment of $25 each, and at once left the city.

—Lena Bhristoffers filed a suit for divorce from Oben Christoffers, on the charge of drunkenness and ill treatment. Three months after their marriage she complains that her husband got drunk and offered to trade her to one of his companions for his wife. On her refusal to agree to his trade, he threatened to take life. Fearing that he would carry out this throat, she came to Lafayette from her home west of that city and filed the suit.

—At Indianapolis, the Library Committee of the School Board has recommended the dismissial of Librarian Hooper for "gross mismanagement, incompetency and dereliction of duty." It is rumored that books ordered, purchased and paid for are not in the library; that fines paid in have not been reported, and that many books are missing. Hooper's bondsmen have been asked to attend an investigation into the matter. The library will be closed for several days in order to inquire into its real condition.

—A few days ago John Oliver, a mechanic, living at Indianapolis, induced a friend to telephone to the shop where he was employed that Mrs. Oliver was dead and that the husband was in need of assistance. His fellow workmen raised a few dollars, with which Oliver at once left the city, deserting his amily. The men in the shop, on learning the facts, promptly raised another fund to secure his arrest. He was traced to Martinsville and arrested and is now in jail.

—A wonderful natural gas well has been developed at Lafontaine. Trenton rock was reached at 783 feet. At sixteen feet in the rock drilling was suspended and a quantity of glycerine ordered with which to shoot the well. When the glycerine arrived it was found that the gas flow had increased at least one-half, and the well was not shot. It is one of the best in the Indiana field. The rock pressure is reached in less than a minute and a half. Two flames, each seventy-five feet high, burn from the three-inch tubing of the well.

**Edward Thring.**

From an article in the September *Century* on Edward Thring's famous grammar-school at Uppingham, England, we quote the following:

"In the autumn of 1875 an outbreak of fever took place in the town and the school, and some boys died. The school was broken up, and orders were given to make the sanitary arrangements of every portion of the school premises as perfect as possible, without regard to expense. This was done under the special direction of a government engineer, who certified to the completeness of the work. The authorities of the town, however, declined to join in this attempt at perfect sanitation. When the school reassembled, after Christmas, a new outbreak of fever proved that till everything was done nothing was done. It was a critical moment. Already it had begun to 'rain' telegrams from anxious parents. It was plain that in a few days the houses might be empty, the large staff of teachers left without employment or means of support, and the grand results of twenty-five years of toil swept away at once. A bold step was conceived in Mr. Thring's resolute mind. Once more the school was broken up for a three-weeks' holiday. With the boys went to their parents an intimation that after Easter the school would reopen in some place then unknown, but which would at least be healthy. Meantime search was being made in many directions, and at length Borth, a small watering-place on the Welsh coast, was chosen as the temporary home of the school. The large summer hotel was leased, all the spare space in the village cottages taken, a temporary school-room erected, the stables turned into a carpentry—the coach-house into a gymnasium; special trains brought from Uppingham the household equipments for 30 masters, their families, and the 300 boys of the school; and on April 4, only twenty days after the site was secured, the school resumed its work on the wild Welsh coast, more than 100 miles from its forsaken home in the Midlands. The splendid faith of the masters in their own resources was rewarded by a grand tribute of confidence, when out of their whole number it was found that only three boys had failed to follow them in this great adventure. The three weeks of fierce race for life were followed by more than a year of quiet and excellent work at Borth, which thenceforth became famed far and wide as 'Uppingham by the Sea'; and in April, 1877, the school returned to its now purified home in Rutland, amidst the rejoicings of the people, and with numbers greater than when it left. Among all the splendid traditions of English schools it may be doubted if there is any which tells of greater faith, courage, and loyalty of affection than does this year of adventurous exile in the records of Uppingham."

**A Growing State.**

West Virginia thus far hasn't made much noise in the world, but she's big enough to, and growing in certain directions. According to recent statistics she is larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware combined. Their population is 4,960,040; hers, 618,547. The value of their property is over $5,638,000,000; of hers, $307,000,000. At the same rate per square mile as the five other States named, her population would be 4,573,834, and her true wealth $5,941,779,128.

**Log Cabin Success.**

What ails the young men?

Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in luxury; he received a splenid education with an especial training into a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a railroad king.

Within three years after the responsibilities which his father's death threw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a stone mason, was of gigantic size and strength, with commensurate brain power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipater.

The founders of both of these great estates were born in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and honest labor and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared in the lap of luxury and developed into intellectual pigmies.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective and which leave no poison in the system, develop brawny, brainy men, who compel the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and balsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill effects. The most potent of these old-time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H. Warner of safe cure fame, and are now put out for the "healing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla and with pure blood giving health, strength, mental and bodily vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the age, without wrecking health and manhood.

The seeds in the bolls in South Carolina cotton are sprouting. It is most damaging to the crop.

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a permanent thing.

Rider Haggard's new novel, "Cleopatra," is to be published first in serial form.

Regulate the Regulator, by the use of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 120 doses $1.

WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES.—"Sarsaparilla,"—"Cough and Consumption Remedy,"—"Hops and Buchu,"—"Extract,"—"Hair Tonic," — "Liver Pills," — "Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),— "Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.


**Where Sheridan Sleeps.**

Gen. Sheridan's grave is only a few feet from Arlington Mansion. In the distance can be seen the Capital City, the sky-piercing shaft of the Washington monument flanked by the glistening dome of the Capitol and the stately squares of public buildings, and between rolls the broad expanse of the shimmering Potomac, its bosom generally ruffled by the soft summer breeze. Upon the crown of the hill stands the historic Lee mansion, once the home of Martha Custis, whence George Washington bore her as his bride; where, also, Robert E. Lee, the great leader of the Confederate armies, found a wife in another daughter of the Custis line. Round about the grave, dotting the sloping hillsides, are lofty oaks and chestnuts, with here and there an evergreen freighting the air with its balsamic breath.


**Children Starving to Death**

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."


Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, who sailed for Europe in June, has spent the summer in travel on the continent, and will return early in October.

No one can estimate the advantage of taking a business course in a large city. While pursuing his studies the student becomes acquainted with active business men, and gets an insight into actual business life that never could be obtained in a small town. The knowledge thus gained is worth the entire tuition. The Metropolitan Business College, 79 Madison Street, Chicago, by its extensive facilities and practical methods, now offers greater inducements than any other institution in the West. Many of our young people have attended this school and highly recommend it. Write for an illustrated catalogue.

Newport is planning for fashionable base ball next year.

MERCY is so good a servant that it will never allow the master to die a beggar. The virtues that lie in Warner's Log Cabin Plasters are as beneficent and lasting as the qualities of mercy. Best and cheapest poroused plaster in the market.

Luther B. Marsh, victim of Diss Debar, is coming West.


**ITCHING PILES.**

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietor, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.


General Wolseley declines a magazine fight with Theodore Roosevelt.


**Intense "Moxie" Excitement in Malden, Mass.**

A 12-year old daughter of John Nicholson, 738 Main street, was helpless as a baby. The old case. The doctors could do nothing. The father gave her a bottle of this Moxie Nerve Food so much talked about, and to the astonishment of everybody her paralyzed limbs immediately came to life again and she is a healthy, romping girl again. The case has caused the most intense excitement. It is considered the most wonderful case ever known.


The total up to Monday of New York's contributions for the relief of the Jacksonville yellow fever sufferers was $36,048.65.


If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water.


Richard E. Burton, son of the late Rev. Dr. Burton, of Hartford, Conn., is to become editor of the Churchman. Mr. Burton has won an enviable reputation as a poet.


WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies—old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract," for External and Internal Use; "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of these great preparations. All druggists keep them.


Prince Henri d'Orleans, having been entertained at Newport, Lenox, Washington and New York, sailed for France.


FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


Miss Braddon is said to be writing her literary reminiscences.


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,


Cleveland has begun the trial of its five anarchists who displayed a red flag Labor Day.


**ST. JACOBS OIL**

For NEURALGIA. CURES CHRONIC Cases PROMPTLY and PERMANENTLY.

**No Return of Pain. Cures Positively.**

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The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.**

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

*Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.



THE blood is the regulator. Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It cures all impurities. It is the largest bottle in the market—120 doses for $1. Your druggist selis it. Buy it for your family's benefit as well as your own.


Mrs. Frank Leslie wants to visit the far West before winter. The Oregon Alpine Club, of Portland, promises her special greeting.


**Cheap Rate Excursions to "Old Virginia."**

Only $15 Chicago to Richmond and return via Monon Route. Three Great Excursions to the Virginia Exposition. The Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical and Tobacco Exposition will be held at Richmond, Va., October 3d to November 1st, 1888, and the Monon Route being the direct line will sell round trip tickets to land seekers and tourists at the above rate, allowing fifteen days stopover returning—the extreme limit of ticket being thirty days from date of sale. This is the golden opportunity for land seekers to witness a display of Southern agricultural, mineral, and other products in the realm of "King Cotton" and his prime minister Prince Tobacco and will enable expectant settlers, or investors to judge for themselves the wonderful resourses of the new South before making investments. Tickets will be on sale October 2d, 9th and 16th, affording choice of routes from Chicago via either Cincinnati or Louisville, with Pullman Buffet Sleepers on night trains and Parlor chair cars on day trains. For full particulars address L. E. Sessions, F. P. A. Box 581 Minneapolis, E. O. McCormick, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Monon Route, Chicago, or call at city ticket office, 73 Clark St.


New York has a labor movement working for the repeal of the conspiracy laws. It showed an organized front in a convention at Troy Monday.


**If you** have numbness in arms or limbs, heart skips beats, thumps or flutters, or you are nervous and irritable — in danger of shock—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED regulates, relieves, corrects and cures.


We thought we paid Patti all she was worth at $4 and $5 a seat; but all will be forgiven if she ever comes again. In Buenos Ayres she charged them $20.


**Do You**

Have that extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a tonic, with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar.**

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M. D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS, TORCHES, FLAGS, ETC. Send for Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE. G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 172 Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

**O'Hara's ASTHMA** REMEDY—Prepared only by Dale & Sempill, Chemists, Clark & Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 25c and $1.00 sizes of your druggist or sent by mail on receipt of price.

**CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.** Semi-monthly, Lowest Rates, best Accommodations. Full information, address WARNER BROS., 232 South Clark St, Chicago, Ill.

Send 2 Cts For Our Illustrated **Tool Catalogue.** Keene Bro's Tool House, 167 S. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

**GLEK!** Wonderful discovery from the seeds of a plant. The richest blood food known. Positive, permanent recuperator of failing manhood from age or abuse. $1.00 bottle sent free on receipt of price. Druggists keep it. GLEK CO., 33 N. State St., Chicago.

**$75.00 to $250.00** A month can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

**Ely's Cream Balm** is the best remedy FOR CHILDREN suffering from **Cold in Head, Snuffles** OR **CATARRH.** Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

**A $125 Top Buggy FOR $65.00.** Other Buggies, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, and a thousand useful articles in the same proportion. Send for Illustrated Price-Lists. CHICAGO SCALE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC. LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS** and **FREE Government LANDS.** MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. **SEND FOR** Publications with Maps describing THE BEST Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers, **SENT FREE.** Address CHAS B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, ST. PAUL, MINN. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

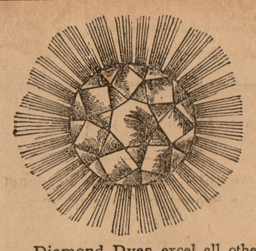
**FITS STOPPED FREE** *Marvelous success.* Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all* BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

**MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.** Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mind wandering. Any book learned in one reading. Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit, 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Columbia Law Students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Judge GIBSON, Dr. BROWN, E. H. COOK, Prin. N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence. Prospectus FOST FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

**Only $1.00 for this "Little Beauty."**

Weighs from 1 oz to 4 lbs. This Steel Bearing Brass-Beam Little Scale with Brass Scoop is nicely Japanned and is just the thing for House, Store or Shop. We will send one *only* by Express, to any person sending us **$1.00** (not 1/4 the value). Catalogue of 1,000 articles sent free. Address CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.





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**Brilliant! Durable! Economical!**

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity, and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the DIAMOND, and take no other.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cents a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE **DIAMOND PAINTS** Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.



DWIGHT'S SODA

TO MAKE **A DELICIOUS BISCUIT** ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS** AND TAKE NO OTHER.



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*General Fruit and Produce*

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*Correspondence invited and cheerfully answered. Refer to S. A. Kean & Co., Bankers, Chicago.*



**SPECIAL BARGAINS!**

**A REPEATING RIFLE FOR $6.00**

500 GENUINE SPENCER 7-SHOT REPEATING RIFLES (of world-wide reputation), 50 calibre, metallic cartridge, at $6.00 each! No such bargain as this has ever been offered. Is a **7-Shot Repeater,** and one of the **best ever made.** Sold in foreign countries as well as in America. A **genuine warranted Rifle for Sporting** or **Defence.** Sighted for 100 to 300 yards. Originally cost $30 each, and only offered at above low price from having been sold at a large sale at a great sacrifice; has patent cut-off to magazine, making it a **single loader** or a **repeater,** as desired. Cartridges 50 cents a box. Bristle Swab-Brush and Thong, 25 cents. It can also be used as a **Shot Gun,** as **Shot Cartridges** can be furnished for them making it a **Repeating Shot Gun!** Price for shot cartridges 75c. per box. Send P.O. order for money, and order at once. Rifles forwarded to any part of the country. Price guaranteed only for present lot. To dealers ordering a case of 10 rifles or more a liberal discount will be made. Cut this out as it will not appear again. WILLIAM READ & SONS, 107 Washington St., Boston. (*Established* 1826.)

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**DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT THE GREAT SPECIFIC KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE $1.00**

Read SYMPTOMS and CONDITIONS THIS SPECIFIC WILL RELIEVE AND CURE

If You are threatened with, or already have, Bright's disease, or Urinary trouble,

If You have sediment in urine like brick dust frequent calls or Retention, with distress or pressure in the parts,

If You have Lame Back, Rheumatism, Stinging, Aching Pains in side or hips,

If You have Diabetes or Dropsy, or scanty, or high colored urine,

If You have Malaria, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Gall Stone, Fever and Ague, or Gout,

If You have Irritation, Spasmodic Stricture, or Catar

# The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1888.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

**National.**

*For President,*
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

*For Vice President,*
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

**State.**

*For Electors of President and Vice President:*
*At Large*—RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Wayne;
ISAAC CAPPON, of Kent.
*District I*—EDWARD BURK, of Wayne.
*II*—JUNIUS E. BEAL, of Washtenaw.
*III*—RICHMOND KINGMAN, of Kalamazoo.
*IV*—JOSEPH W. FRENCH, of St. Joseph.
*V*—DON J. LEATHERS, of Kent.
*VI*—JAMES M. TURNER, of Ingham.
*VII*—JOHN S. THOMSON of Sanilac.
*VIII*—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, of Montcalm.
*IX*—WELLINGTON W. CUMMER, of Wexford.
*X*—HARRY P. MERRILL, of Bay.
*XI*—PERRY HANNAH, of Grand Traverse.

*For Governor,*
CYRUS G. LUCE, of Branch.

*For Lieutenant Governor,*
JAMES H. MACDONALD, of Delta.

*For Secretary of State,*
GILBERT R. OSMUN, of Wayne.

*For State Treasurer,*
GEORGE L. MALTZ, of Alpena.

*For Auditor General,*
HENRY H. APLIN, of Bay.

*For Commissioner of the Land Office,*
ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

*For Attorney General,*
STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE, of Ionia.

*For Superintendent of Public Instruction,*
JOSEPH ESTABROOK, of Eaton.

*For Member of the State Board of Education,*
PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

**District.**

*For Representative in Congress, 2d District,*
EDWARD P. ALLEN, of Washtenaw.

*For Representative, 1st Washtenaw District,*
ANDREW J. SAWYER, of Ann Arbor.

**County.**

*For Probate Judge.*
GEORGE. S. WHEELER, of Salem.

*For County Clerk,*
MORTON. F. CASE, of Pittsfield.

*For County Treasurer,*
WILLIAM R. TUOMEY, of Scio.

*For Register of Deeds,*
ALBERT GARDNER, of Ann Arbor.

*For Sheriff,*
JACOB H. MARTIN, of Ypsilanti.

*For Prosecuting Attorney,*
JOHN F. LAWRENCE, of Ann Arbor.

*For Circuit Court Commissioners,*
FLORENCE C. MORIARTY, of Ypsilanti;
CHARLES H. KLINE, of Ann Arbor.

*For Coroners,*
DR. WILLIAM H. BREAKEY, of Ann Arbor;
DR. FRANK K. OWEN, of Ypsilanti.

*For Surveyor,*
JOHN. K. YOCUM, of Sylvan.

## LOOK ON This Picture, and On This.

| *Republican Platform, '88.* | *Democrat Platform, '88.* |
|---|---|
| We are unconditionally in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction, proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage. | The democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorse the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorse the efforts of our democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. |
| We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. | The republican party controlling the Senate and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war, and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, denies to the people equality before the law, and the fairness and the justice which are their right. |
| The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trust and the agents of foreign manufacturers. | The democratic party will continue, with all the power confided to it, the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its platform. * * Judged by democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist. * * Every rule of governmental action is violated, when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people, the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish unnecessary taxation. |
| *Republican Platform, '76.* Duties upon importations should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor. | *Democrat Platform, '84.* The system of direct taxation known as "internal revenue" is a war tax. *Democrat Platform, '80.* A tariff for revenue ONLY. *Democrat Platform, '76.* All custom house taxation shall be for revenue ONLY. |

*Prohibition Platform, 1888.*

The prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all government, does hereby declare:

4. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

HON. GEO. L. CONVERSE, democrat Congressman from the Columbus district, Ohio, and a democrat speaker in the campaign last fall, declares for Harrison and Morton and will speak for them on the stump. He was a protection democrat, and the Cleveland doctrine has fixed him. He had served in the Legislature as a democrat in 1860-61-2-3-4-5, and 1873-4-5-6, two years as Speaker and two years as Senator, and in Congress in 1879-80-81-2-3-4-5.

THE Rev. C. R. Henderson, in his last Sunday evening lecture at Woodward Avenue Baptist church, Detroit, expressed his belief that "the essential Christ was present in all nations. God would not turn from those in heathendom who walked by the light of a lantern when to them was no sun. Look abroad in the world; study the writings of the Hindoo, Chinese, Egyptian and Buddhist. See the heights that many have touched in their spiritual flights. Consider how many multitudes of the human race have comforted themselves in sorrow, encouraged themselves to virtue and fortified themselves against disaster, by these ideas. It is undeniable and glorious that man, moved by some unseen influence, in many places and ages, has come to see clearly that God is, that duty binds, and that life is not the end but the school of preparation. Few doubt that such voices are divine; I do not. I rejoice to discern them, though once I was afraid to discover them." We rejoice to be able to quote such utterances from our evangelical pulpits.

## THE FOREIGN PRICE OF WOOLS.

So much has been said about the price of foreign wool and so many false statements made, we have taken the trouble to send for a chart of London prices published by Windeler & Co., Wool Brokers, London, England, Jan. 1, 1887, which shows at a glance the prices of all colonial wools and the fluctuations from 1865 to 1886 inclusive. Below we give the highest and lowest price for Port Philip (Australia) wool both scoured and in the grease. This wool bears the highest price in the London market of any of the colonial wools, and from these prices farmers can readily tell whether their interests lie in the direction of free wool or not. The absolute price of wool at any given date can be of no earthly use in determining the influence of the tariff on American prices. The question for farmers to settle is whether the price in America is higher than in London for any given date. If it is higher, what makes it? If our manufacturers can get scoured wool of same grade in London, at say 30 cents per pound, why will they pay for home grown wool, 60 cents, which, examination will show they have done uniformly. The tariff on scoured wool is from 30 cents to 36 cents per pound, which will explain the difference in price. The following is the table showing prices highest and lowest of Port Philip, scoured and "grease" wool for the years given:

| | In Grease. | | Scoured. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | L. | H. | L. | H. |
| 1865 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 27½ |
| 66 | 12½ | 15 | 24 | 28½ |
| 67 | 10½ | 12½ | 22½ | 24 |
| 68 | 10 | 12 | 20½ | 23½ |
| 69 | 9 | 10½ | 19 | 20½ |
| 70 | 8½ | 10½ | 19½ | 21½ |
| 71 | 9½ | 15 | 20 | 28 |
| 72 | 14 | 16½ | 26½ | 30 |
| 73 | 13½ | 15½ | 27 | 29 |
| 74 | 14 | 15½ | 26 | 28½ |
| 75 | 13 | 14½ | 25 | 27½ |
| 76 | 10½ | 13½ | 21 | 25 |
| 77 | 11 | 13 | 22 | 24 |
| 78 | 11 | 13½ | 21 | 24 |
| 79 | 11 | 15 | 21 | 24 |
| 80 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 26 |
| 81 | 11½ | 13 | 21 | 22 |
| 82 | 12½ | 13 | 22 | 23 |
| 83 | 11½ | 12½ | 22 | 23 |
| 84 | 11½ | 12½ | 20½ | 22 |
| 85 | 9½ | 11½ | 18 | 21 |
| 86 | 8½ | 12 | 16 | 21 |

It will be observed that the highest price given for scoured wool in London between 1865-86 was 30 cents, while for 1886 it is quoted at 16 cents. The same wool in the grease is quoted as low as 8½ cents and does not reach a figure during the time higher than 16½ cents. It must be remembered also, that this is the highest priced wool on the market, Cape wool in the grease is quoted as low as 5½ cents per pound, and the same, scoured, as low as 12 cents. Other grades are at similar figures. In 1886, the highest London price for best scoured wool, was 21 cents, which means 10 cents in the grease. What comfort our free traders can get from these figures, is not quite clear. A great deal has been written as to high price with low tariff, which has no possible bearing on the question. The thing for farmers to determine is whether they have not always received the London price with the tariff added, and whether with the tariff off, they would not be compelled to take simply the London price. Both questions are answered in the affirmative by the facts gathered from the London chart before us, and farmers may just as well make up their minds that free wool means London prices and shape their actions accordingly.

## MR. CURTIS AND MR. CLEVELAND.

In the last Harper's Weekly, Mr. George William Curtis gives Cleveland's letter a whole column of praise. In it he quotes Mr. Cleveland as holding that "the public revenue must be raised by a tariff tax." Indeed! Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Cleveland. Why not, then, abolish the internal revenue taxes? If "the public revenue must be raised by a tariff tax," why do you, Mr. Cleveland, and you, Mr. Curtis, criticise the republicans for suggesting the repeal of the internal revenue laws, so that the public revenue may be so raised? Mr. Curtis has been somewhat profuse in his criticism of the republican platform for declaring, as he is pleased to phrase it, in favor of free whisky and free tobacco. What have the commodities to do with the subject, under the democrat interpretation? Of what significance is it whether whisky and tobacco be free or not? Is it not the domocrat doctrine that the national taxes are properly levied only for revenue, and that they should not be employed to favor any discrimination or interference with any particular line of business? How then can you, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Cleveland, oppose the removal of the internal revenue taxes on the ground that whisky and tobacco would so be made free, when you at the same time insist that the revenue must be raised by tariff tax, and that taxes should be levied only for public purposes and not to affect particular lines of business? A very early answer will oblige.

The cry of "free whisky!" is one with which Mr. George William Curtis has been pretty busy ever since the Chicago convention. It seems as though a man with Mr. Curtis's assumption of candor should feel called upon to explain what he means by an epithet which he employs so freely, and on what ground he assumes it to be a reproach that the repeal of the whisky tax should be proposed. Obviously (to use one of his favorite terms), he means to imply that the abolition of the internal revenue tax on whisky would be such a strengthening of the pernicious liquor interest, and such a discouragement of temperance reform, that its proposal must shock the moral sense of the people, and discredit the party proposing it. But Mr. Curtis very well knows that prominent and earnest temperance men believe the internal revenue tax to be the bulwark of the liquor interest, without which its present formidable organization and powerful resources would be impossible, and that with the repeal of that tax that malignant enemy of society would be shorn of much of its strength and would be speedily overthrown. How, then, can Mr. Curtis permit himself to employ that epithet, without attempting to show that "free whisky" means any such thing as his use of the epithet implies, and ignore the belief and the teaching of temperance men, in and out of the prohibition party, that whisky is now so free of all restraint as it is, in ravaging our towns, largely because of the internal revenue tax.

## DEMOCRAT DESPERATION.

The desperation of the democrat management, at the unmistakable indications of overwhelming disaster, is shown by the employment of circulars like the following:

ENORMOUS STATE TAXES.

Under Governor Begole's administration in 1884, the taxes for Michigan aggregated $898,123.98.

For 1885, under Governor Alger, they footed up $1,655,361.40.

For 1887, under Governor Luce's administration, they were $1,950,085.16.

The above is a true statement, taken from the records of the state, and shows the difference between Gov. Luce's administration of 1887 and Gov. Begole's of 1884 to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Luce's administration | $1,950,085 16 |
| Begole's " | 898,123 90 |
| Making a difference of | $1,051,961 26 |

in favor of the fusion Governor. If the farmers who have sheep had to pay this difference, at the rate of one dollar a head, it would take 1,051,961.26 sheep to pay it.

If each sheep should shear 6 lbs. of wool per head, after paying the state the one dollar per head, with wool at 25 cents per lb., it would only net the farmer 8½ cents per lb. for his wool, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six lbs of wool per sheep, at 25 cents per lb. | $1 50 |
| One dollar per head which goes to pay the tax | 1 00 |
| Leaving for the farmer | $0 50 |

Farmers, look at your tax receipts and you will find that your state tax is larger than your county tax. Does not the comparison between the two administrations given above show why it is so. Taxes ought to be lower now than in 1884, when Begole was Governor, but they are 150 per cent higher.

Farmers of Michigan! do you appreciate these stupendous figures? If you want this state of things to exist, with taxes constantly on the increase, then vote the Republican ticket. If you do not, then hoist them from power and give their successors to understand that retrenchment and economy must govern all their actions.

This circular has been distributed by thousands, by the democrat committees. It illustrates to what lengths they will go in misrepresentation and deception, and what estimate they put upon the intelligence of their constituents. The figures they quote are correct; but the story they make those figures tell, is wholly false. It is understood, we suppose, that the state levy for the even numbered years is much less than for the odd, under our present system, because the latter provides for the expenses of the Legislature and other matters, which do not occur in the even years. The gubernatorial term is two years, but it will be noticed that for the above comparison only one year of each term is chosen, and that the even numbered year for Begole, and the odd for Alger and Luce. To so quote for the purpose of comparison, is in effect to falsify; and then to go on and state, as that circular does, that "taxes now are 150 per cent higher than in 1884 when Begole was Governor," is to tell a direct and explicit falsehood. The state levy for 1883, "when Begole was Governor," was $1,474,972.26; and for 1888 it is $1,458,466.04—greater for that year under Begole than for this year under Luce; and in 1886, under Alger, it was $1,202,161.61. What degree of respect for themselves and for their followers whom they seek so to influence, the authors of that circular, and candidate Burt who first used the matter in his speeches, can have, we leave the reader to judge.

That the state levy now should be greater than six years ago, with the enormous development of the state, the erection of new institutions and enlargement of the old, and the increased demand upon every part of the public service, is to be expected and desired. It needs neither apology nor defense; and we refer to it only to point more clearly the demagogic course of candidate Burt, and the utter dishonesty of him and his managers. Their clumsy reference to sheep and wool shows where they are hurt, and that they are keenly concious of that hurt.

It is just such exhibitions of reckless mendacity on the part of political managers, as that circular makes, which breaks down popular confidence in the integrity of all public men, and fosters the spirit of socialism and anarchism, which is simply distrust of government; and they ought to meet the condemnation of every honest citizen, of whatever party, in whatever party they may appear.

## THE SENTINEL AND THE TARIFF.

The Sentinel exhorts to "keep it before the people," and this is what it brings to their notice.

Messrs. Laden & Bros. run two hardware general stores on opposite sides of the Rio Grande, one at Eagle Pass in the United States, the other at Piedras Nigras in Mexico. In answer to inquiries, they write:

Our shovels bought for our Eagle Pass store, cost $6 per dozen exclusive of freight. Our shovels of the same class and material [and make], cost us laid down in Piedras Nigras, $2.91 per dozen.

If this statement is true, why does our neighbor of the Sentinel parade it as a free trade argument? Let us see what it means when analyzed. At $2.91 per dozen, the shovels would cost a trifle over 24 cents each. The Mexican tariff is 10 cents per kilogram, about 4½ cents per pound. The average shovel weighs 5¾ pounds, so the Mexican tariff would be a trifle less than 26 cents on each shovel, nearly two cents more than the price paid "laid down in Piedras Nigras!" In view of this fact, soberly stated by the high authority of the Sentinel, can any one doubt that the tariff reduces the price? Just think of it! Mr. Ames sends his shovels to Mexico, pays 26 cents tariff to get them on the market there, and then sells them for 24 cents!! Really, this is more than the rabbidest protectionist ever claimed for the tariff, but of course it must be so for the Sentinel says so.

Then, too, just see what Messrs. Ladner & Bros. could make by paying the American tariff and getting them back from Piedras. Our tariff is 45 per cent. ad valorum, so it would cost $1.31 to ship them across the line, which, added to $2.91, would make $4.22 each, and these gentlemen would make by taking advantage of the beneficent effects of the tariff, just $1.78 on every dozen shovels bought! Yet, the Sentinel advocates free trade! Must be, he wants big prices. We suggest he read McKinley's speech more, and democrat campaign literature less, or what would be better, get on the right side of the question, and so avoid the necessity of such patent absurdities as he serves up to his readers.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

## WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE SURPLUS?

In round numbers, the appropriations passed or pending in conference and on the way to certain adoption, are as follows: Army, Navy, Indian, Diplomatic, Consular, Pension, Legislative and Judicial, Post Office, Military Academy, River and Harbor, Fortifications, and Sundry Civil bills, —$288,764,000. Deficiency bills for actual expenses last year, not then provided for by the democrat House, $18,227,000. Public buildings and miscellaneous relief bills, $5,636,000. Permanent appropriations, $115,640,000, all of which make a total of $428,269,520, an increase of $64,084,730 over last year. The prospective revenue for the present year is $440,563,734, thus leaving a surplus of only $12,294,213, which if the Mills bill should pass would give a deficiency of $60,000,000 or more.—N. Y. Tribune.

Thus we see that should Mr. Cleveland be re-elected, his first message would probably announce as "a condition confronting us," a deficiency which must be provided for at our peril. Should free trade prevail, the surplus would be of labor, and a most trublesome surplus it would no doubt become.

## SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., July 2, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Washtenaw bid off to the State for Taxes of 1885 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of October next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sales, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for Taxes of 1885 or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law.

H. H. APLIN, Auditor General.

## ANNUAL TAX SALES.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., July 2, 1888.

So much of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the County of Washtenaw delinquent for unpaid taxes for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes, Interest and Charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Tuesday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Ann Arbor the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

H. H. APLIN, Auditor General.

**1886.**

| | Sec. | Acres. | Taxes. | Int'rst. | Ch'gs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town 4 South of Range 5 East. | | | | | | |
| nw ¼ of sw frl ¼ | 18 | 30.88 | $1 26 | .25 | .60 | $2 11 |
| Town 1 South of Range 6 East. | | | | | | |
| se ¼ of sw ¼ | 6 | 50 | 2 71 | 55 | 60 | 3 86 |
| Town 2 South of Range 6 East. | | | | | | |
| e ½ of ne ¼ n of Dixborough Road | 13 | 62 | 7 74 | 1 55 | 60 | 9 89 |
| Town 3 South of Range 6 East. | | | | | | |
| s 32 a. of e ½ of se ¼ | 9 | 32 | 11 22 | 2 24 | 60 | 14 06 |
| 25 acres bounded n & e by Rose, s & w by road, on sw ¼ of sw ¼ | 10 | 25 | 9 55 | 1 91 | 60 | 12 06 |
| n ½ of ne ¼ | 16 | 80 | 44 11 | 8 82 | 60 | 53 53 |
| ne ¼ of ne ¼ of nw ¼ | 16 | 10 | 2 27 | 45 | 60 | 3 32 |
| Town 4 South of Range 7 East. | | | | | | |
| se ¼ of nw ¼ | 16 | 40 | 6 19 | 1 24 | 60 | 8 03 |
| ne ¼ of se ¼ | 24 | 40 | 8 99 | 1 80 | 60 | 11 39 |
| e ½ of ne ¼ | 25 | 80 | 1 44 | 29 | 60 | 2 33 |
| w ½ of se ¼ | 25 | 80 | 68 29 | 13 66 | 60 | 82 55 |
| 30 acres n point of w ½ of ne ¼ | 26 | 30 | 15 43 | 3 09 | 60 | 19 12 |
| City of Ann Arbor. | | | | | | |
| lot 15 blk 2 n r 2e | | | 8 32 | 1 67 | 60 | 10 59 |
| e ½ lot 1 blk4 n r 5 e | | | 46 | 10 | 60 | 1 16 |
| lot 6 blk 5 n r 10e | | | 19 20 | 3 84 | 60 | 23 64 |
| lot 1 blk 2 n r 15 e | | | 1 42 | 28 | 60 | 2 30 |
| mid ½ lot 6 blk 2 n r 15 e | | | 46 | 10 | 60 | 1 16 |
| mid ½ lot 10 blk 2 n r 15 e | | | 46 | 10 | 60 | 1 16 |
| lots 14 and 15 blk 2 n r 15 e | | | 96 | 19 | 60 | 1 75 |
| lots 3 and 18 blk 3 n r 15 e | | | 2 88 | 58 | 60 | 4 06 |
| lots 5 6 15 16 blk 3 n r 15 e | | | 1 92 | 38 | 60 | 2 90 |
| lot 14 blk 5 s r 5 w | | | 1 04 | 21 | 60 | 1 85 |
| The mid ¼ pt of 27 ft of land on the w side of Main st 66 ft deep bounded on s by Schiappacasse land w by Wall and Kitson's land and e by Main st | | | 1 54 | 31 | 60 | 2 45 |
| A piece of land bd e by Wilds land, s by Chubb road, w to a point, n by Hamlin st. | | | 2 08 | 41 | 60 | 3 09 |
| Lot bd e by State st, n by Coverts land, w by Swathel, s to a point | | | 3 09 | 62 | 60 | 4 31 |
| Land bounded n by Hutchkins land, e by Broadway, s by Dunns, w by Dunns land | | | 5 27 | 1 05 | 60 | 6 92 |
| Brown and Fuller's Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 4 blk 6 | | | 2 34 | 47 | 60 | 3 41 |
| The nw 24½ ft in width of se 46 ft in length of ne 60 ft in width of lot 1 | | | 2 34 | 47 | 60 | 3 41 |
| Lots 9 and 10 excepting 41½ ft off w side of lot 9 blk 8 | | | 2 93 | 58 | 60 | 4 11 |
| Land com 22 ft sw along Broadway from the se corner of lot 1 blk 7, thence sw 23 ft along Broadway to store no. 3, thence nw along the line of said store 60 ft, thence ne parallel to Broadway 22 ft; se 60 ft to place of beginning | | | 1 17 | 23 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Ingalls Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 11 blk 2 n r 15 e | | | 4 80 | 96 | 60 | 6 36 |
| Ormsby and Page Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lots 5 and 6 blk 19 also all the triangular piece of land e of block D thereof lying between the M. C. R. R. and Huron river, except the lot known as the distillery lot | | | 2 88 | 58 | 60 | 4 06 |
| Property known as the Spring lots | | | 1 42 | 28 | 60 | 2 30 |
| Lots known as the old Distillery e of blk D | | | 46 | 10 | 60 | 1 16 |
| Partridge's Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 15 blk 4 | | | 1 17 | 23 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Lot 9 blk 6 | | | 59 | 12 | 60 | 1 31 |
| Lot 12 blk 6 | | | 4 68 | 94 | 60 | 6 22 |
| Smith's 3d Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 3 blk 1 | | | 1 08 | 21 | 60 | 1 89 |
| City of Ypsilanti. | | | | | | |
| Parcel of land bounded n and w by L. D. Norris land, s by land of J. Peck, e by Norris st | | | 63 | 12 | 60 | 1 35 |
| Parcel of land bounded n by Congress st, s by an alley, e by land of C. Fulton and w by land of Mrs. Day | | | 5 75 | 1 15 | 60 | 7 50 |
| Original Plat. | | | | | | |
| Lot 40 | | | 2 33 | 46 | 60 | 3 39 |
| H. W. Larzelere's Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 38 | | | 1 55 | 31 | 60 | 2 46 |
| A. Larzelere's Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 14 | | | 6 19 | 1 24 | 60 | 8 03 |
| Stuck's Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 33 and n 8-18 of lot 6 Cross and Bagley's Addition | | | 22 30 | 4 46 | 60 | 27 36 |
| Village of Chelsea. | | | | | | |
| 3 acres bd s and e by T. Wilkinson's land, w by Barney Keelan's land, n by s line of blk 2 J. M. Congdon's 1st addition | | | 80 | 15 | 60 | 1 55 |
| J. M. Congdon's 2d Addition. | | | | | | |
| N ½ of lots 5 and 12 and lots 4 and 13 blk 2 | | | 8 04 | 1 61 | 60 | 10 25 |
| Lot 2 blk 4 | | | 2 01 | 40 | 60 | 3 01 |
| Village of Dexter. | | | | | | |
| Lot 8 blk 36 | | | 32 | 07 | 60 | 99 |
| Lot 23 blk 36 | | | 1 60 | 32 | 60 | 2 52 |
| Village of Manchester. | | | | | | |
| Granger and Mad. Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lots 1 and 2 blk 2 | | | 1 30 | 27 | 60 | 2 17 |
| Village of Milan. | | | | | | |
| Lot 3 bd n and e by Richards, s by street, and w by Brundage | | | 2 21 | 45 | 60 | 3 26 |
| Richard's Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 3 | | | 88 | 17 | 60 | 1 65 |
| Lot 4 | | | 88 | 17 | 60 | 1 65 |
| Village of Mooreville. | | | | | | |
| Lot 6 blk 1 n r 1 w | | | 24 | 05 | 60 | 89 |
| Village of Saline. | | | | | | |
| Haywood's Addition. | | | | | | |
| Lot 28 | | | 2 76 | 55 | 60 | 3 91 |
| Land bd n w and s by street e by Kline | | | 7 57 | 1 51 | 60 | 9 68 |

WASHTENAW CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Ann Arbor, Mich., August 23, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of lands in Washtenaw County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1886 (and previous years) will be held at the County Treasurer's office in the city of Ann Arbor the County Seat of said County, commencing on Tuesday the 2d day of October next, at nine o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the same shall have been disposed of according to law.

F. H. BELSER,
County Treasurer.
5356

SALESMEN WANTED
To handle our reliable
NURSERY STOCK
We engage men on liberal commission or on salary and expenses, and guarantee permanent employment and success. Facilities unequaled, prices reasonable, outfit free. Decided adpantages to beginners. Write
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.
4557

H. FAIRCHILD & CO.,
CITY MARKET,
DEALERS IN
Fresh and Salt Meats
Of all kinds, at the
Lowest Market Price
Fresh Fish constantly on hand.
Our motto is to please all.

ARE YOU BUILDING?
or needing any
Nails or Locks,
Barn Hanger and Track,
Trimmings of any kind,
Cook Stove,
Heating Stove,
Gasoline Stove,
or Oil Stove,
Table or Pocket Cutlery,
Shears and Scissors,
or Carpet Sweeper,
Granite Ware, Tinware,
Shovels, Forks, Spades,
and Wheelbarrows,
Farm Bells,
Tin Roofing,
Eave Troughs,
Etc., Etc.,
You will find a good assortment at the
Huron Street Hardware
and at
PRICES TO SUIT YOU
A share of your trade solicited.
CHAS. M. NORTON,
Huron St., opp. Sanitarium.

C. S. SMITH,
Cross Street, near the Depot,
DEALER IN
FRESH, SALT AND SMOKED
MEATS!
First-Class Sugar Cured Hams a Specialty.
Sausages of all kinds, made from best selected meats, always on hand.
Sausages cut for farmers and customers promptly and satisfactorily
Only the best Meats handled, and only the Favorite Prices, charged at the
Depot Meat Market,
C. S. SMITH, PROP.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Candies, Fruits, Nuts
Etc., Etc.
The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Complete Stock Candies in the City.
F. A. OBERST
Follet House Block, Cross St.

1888 IS HERE
—AND—
D. B. GREENE!
Is at home every day for office work. Come and get your Life and Property Insured or get a Pension. He will write you a Will, Deed, Mortgage, Contract, or anything else, very cheap, and warrant all correct or no pay.
OFFICE OVER WELLS & FISK'S.

J. A. WATLING, D. D. S. L. M. JAMES, D. D. S.
WATLING & JAMES,
DENTISTS, HURON ST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

SPECIAL!
On and after Monday, August 27th, I will offer my entire stock at
VERY LOW PRICES
Terms Cash.
All persons indebted to me will please call and settle at their earliest convenience.
H. P. GLOVER.

A. B. BELL, DENTIST,
VanTuyl Block, Congress St.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when necessary

Ypsilanti Savings Bank
Organized under the general banking laws of Michigan, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $50,000
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on all savings deposits of $1 and upwards, compounded every six months.
Savings Department open every Saturday evening from 7 to 8 to receive deposits.
D. C. BATCHELDER, President.
R. W. HEMPHILL, Cashier.

First National Bank,
Established 1863.
Capital & Surplus, $100,000
Individual Liability of Stockholders, $150,000
Interest Paid on Time Certificates of Deposit.
D. L. QUIRK, President. CHAS. KING, Vice-Pres.
W. L. PACK, Cashier.

YPSILANTI SANITARIUM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
J. M. CHIDISTER, - LESSEE AND MANAGER.

WELLS & FISK,
SOUTH SIDE CONGRESS ST.,
Pure Family Groceries,
Butter and Eggs, Fruit and Vegetables in Season.
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.
QUICK SALES AND CLOSE PROFITS OUR MOTTO.

A Large Stock of Goods
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Alban & Johnson
Offer their Mammoth Stock of
CLOTHING
Suits and Single Garments,
Suitable for
SUMMER WEAR
Away Down, to prepare for Fall Stock.
Now is the time, while they are going.
LOOK AT OUR NEW HATS
OF ALL STYLES, GRADES AND PRICES.
Alban & Johnson.

# ROYAL

# BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

# SULPHUR BITTERS

**THE GREAT**

## German Remedy.

**TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.**

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS: it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

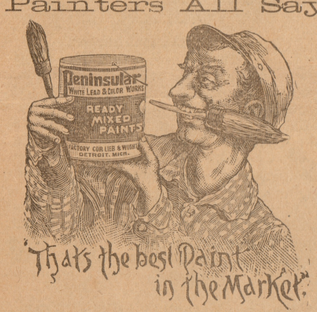
Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

# LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES

**Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.**

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price **10c.** a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by H. M. Dimick. 4192

## Painters All Say




Paint your house with **PENINSULAR PURE PAINTS,** Prepared in white, and handsome line of shades, READY MIXED for the brush or in paste form for thinning. ☞ Every can bears this guarantee:

**GUARATEE OF PURITY.**

We GUARANTEE this package to contain nothing but STRICTLY PURE old process WHITE LEAD and OXIDE OF ZINC, ground in PURE LINSEED OIL and Dryers. Shades tinted with most permanent colors. We will pay ONE OUNCE OF GOLD for every ounce of adulteration which this package may be found to contain.

**Peninsular White Lead & Color Works, Detroit, Mich.**

Call and see a handsome display of these paints. PAINT YOUR KITCHEN FLOOR with PENINSULAR FLOOR PAINT. Dries hard over night. Very durable and lasting. For sale by

**A. D. MORFORD, Druggist,**

Headquarters for Paints and Oils, Ypsilanti, Mich,

# O. A. Ainsworth & Co.'s

WHOLESALE

# PRODUCE HOUSE

Is the place to sell

# Oats, Rye, Beans, WOOL,

APPLES, Etc.

They do Custom Grinding and sell all kinds of Feed.

## O. A. Ainsworth & Co.

Congress Street,

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

# FOR SALE CHEAP!

House and Lot on Oak street. $50 or $100 down, and small monthly payments.

5461 J. N. WALLACE.



# The Ypsilantian.


## LESSONS REVIEWED.

THIRD QUARTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES CLOSED.

**Lessor XIV, for Sept. 30, 1888—Topic, the Forty Years' Wandering in the Wilderness of Sinai—Golden Text, John i, 45.**

The Second Quarter closed the mission of Christ with an exposition of His great commission to His disciples, to "Go and teach all nations," an injunction which passed to their successors and rests upon the Christian world today. The Third Quarter's lessons relate to God's dealings with Israel and the settlement of the chosen people in the Holy Land—the action which prepared the scene and laid the foundation for the establishment of Christ's earthly kingdom.

The lesson for July 1 turns upon the awfully sublime promise, as quoted in Heb. viii, 10: "I will be to them a God and they shall be to me a people." This is, indeed, a "Golden Text." Then follows (from Ex. xxiv, 1-12) the announcement and formal ratification of God's covenant with the children of Israel, at the foot of Mount Sinai. From Egypt to Sinai the people had been taught God's power; in the giving of the law they were shown His majesty as law giver; they now received a glimpse of His character in the dispensation of grace. It was but a glimpse. It was the "first covenant." The last was to be manifest in Jesus Christ. The people accepted the first covenant; there was a universal confession of faith, and in the erection of the twelve pillars and the sacrifice offerings the covenant was ratified. Most appropriately, the ratification closed with an awfully sublime visitation. Moses and Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel went up into the mountain and there had a vision of the "God of Israel," certain by a symbolic vision, a show of kindness, unlike that of terror at Sinai. This done, their long probation begun, the train of events to terminate in the incarnation of Christ.

The second Sunday of the quarter brings us to the first great apostasy, only forty days after the covenant. And in that apostasy Aaron was a participant; he took their golden ornaments and fashioned the golden calf, and they danced around it with the foolish notion that they were worshiping their God. It was a result of the force of habit. For 400 years they had been slaves to an idolatrous people, a people who worshiped the "Sacred Bull, Apis;" and when Moses was long absent the old idolatrous feeling returned. Many generations passed before the Hebrews were entirely purged of this idolatrous taint. Again and again were they scourged, again and again did God bring them into bondage to their enemies; yet their rulers again led them into idolatry, and Jeroboam finally completed the division of their nation by setting up a golden calf. But the cure was thorough at the last. Idolatry was so thoroughly driven from the Jewish mind that all the power of Rome could not compel them to admit the images of heathen gods into their public places. Moses, at God's command, no doubt, inflicted on them a terrible punishment.

In the third lesson Moses receives a remarkable assurance of the renewal of God's favor and a promise of His continued presence. The next lesson gives a pleasing illustration of the people's willingness to serve God. They give their choicest possessions as free gifts for the tabernacle. Of this giving the text of Ex. xxxv, 20-29, informs us that it was prompt, willing, even enthusiastic; that it was abundant and according to each one's ability. The last lesson for July (Ex. xl, 1-16) gives the final arrangement of the tabernacle and directions to the priests. Just a year had elapsed since the Israelites left Egypt, and their first anniversary was celebrated by the setting up of the tabernacle. It was their national day, their day of deliverance, their religious festival and their day of prayer and reconsecration. It was not only all to them that the Fourth of July is to us, but all that Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's are and all that the memorial days of various orders and demonstrations are to their members. It was all this, because in Israel government and religion were in one, patriotism and piety flowed in the same channel, and God was their King, Hence idolatry was not merely a sin as with us—it was the deadliest treason, and like other forms of treason was most justly punished with death. In the Holy of Holies was placed the "Ark of the Testimony," an oblong chest which held the two tables of stone, a pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded. The cover was overlaid with pure gold, and in the ends were the two wonderful cherubim with wings outspread towards each other over the Mercy Seat, the top of the ark. The symbolic force and beauty of all this is sublime. Over this ark, over the Mercy Seat, rested the glory of the Lord; here was His visible presence, as far as He deigned to manifest Himself, and here he communicated with the High Priest who entered the Holy of Holies once a year with the blood of atonement and the golden censer. The Lord had before spoken out of the mount; henceforth He "called unto Moses and spake unto him out of the Tabernacle of the congregation." Henceforth He was to speak oftener as the God of grace calling to the Mercy Seat.

In the next lesson (Lev. i, 1-9) we find the directions for burnt offerings; and in the next an exposition of the symbol—the great lesson that "without the shedding of blood is no remission." A sinful priest cannot make atonement for a sinful people; so the first atonement was for the high priest himself. After the atonement, the institution of the priesthood and the removal of moral and ceremonial uncleanness, naturally comes the Feast of Tabernacles, which was studied in the lesson for August 19 (Lev. xxiii, 31-44); and having completed the ecclesiastical organization, the narrative at this point suddenly changes, and through the book of Numbers is historical and statistical. Four lessons are occupied with accounts of the cowardly unbelief of the people in the matter of the spies, their awful sentence to death in the wilderness, and the forty years' wandering that was to make a truly brave and faithful people, and finally the disappointment of Moses in being deprived of the privilege of bringing them into the promised land. In the next lesson we part with the great Hebrew law giver. In Deuteronomy xxxiv, 1-12, we are told of his death and wonderful burial, the succession of Joshua and the opening of a new era in Israel. The conquest of Canaan is soon to begin. The Israelites have been tried and purified by hardships in the wilderness. They are now to be tried in a terrible war, and after that comes, perhaps, the greatest trial of all, the test as to whether they can serve God in purity and maintain the national and religious spirit through years of peace in a land of plenty, with the example of the licentious Gentiles all around and among them.

**Canada's Population.**

The population of Canada is less than that of the state of New York; and yet while New York has a debt of only about $7,000,000, Canada has a debt of nearly $240,000,000.


**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



# Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a **radical change** in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, **the result is certain.** Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

## Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**

**Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.**


**What Mrs. Grundy Says.**

That the best modistes incline to quiet costumes for ladies in public.

**Is Consumption Incurable.**

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Frank Smith's drug store. 5

That the mysterious destruction of summer hotels by fire has commenced.

**Electric Bitters.**

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at Smith's drug store. 5

That ever woman whose social light goes out straightway "goes on the stage."

**Everybody Likes**

to be called handsome, especially the young ladies. But that is simply impossible as long as their face is covered with pimples, blotches and sores. But wait, there is no need of this; one or two bottles of Sulphur Bitters will remove all such disfigurations, and make you face fair and rosy.—Fannie Bell, Editress. 5657

That there will be some notably fine art exhibitions in town the coming season.

**Bucklin's Arinca Salve.**

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank Smith. 465

That the married men who get into certain troubles do not deserve any sympathy.

Boils, pimples, and skin diseases of all kinds speedily disappear when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal as a tonic alterative, the results being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

That fine feathers, diamonds, bustle and bad grammar no longer make a "lady."

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful but perfectly safe medicine.

That one-half the residents of flats do know how on earth the other half lives.

Rheumatism is caused by a poisonous acid in the blood and yields to Ayer's Pills. Many cases which seemed chronic and helpless, have been completely cured by this medicine. It will cost but little to try what effect the Pills may have in your case. We predict success.

The familiar equipages will soon be seen again in Central Park and on the avenue.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or caloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by A. D. Morford, druggist, Ypsilanti, Mich. 462

That the unfairness of the betting on many race tracks is what disgusts foreigners.

"The best on earth" can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve—a speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, sores, piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. 25 cents. Guaranteed. Fred S. Davis. cet

That the government ought to put in better shape the officer's quarters at West Point.

Beware of worthless imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuine cures headache, piles, dyspepsia, ague, malaria, and is a perfect tonic and blood purifier. Price 50 cents. Fred S. Davis, druggist. sep


# THIS WILL BOOM MOXIE.

Mary A. Nicholson is an English girl 13 years of age. She is one of a number of helpless cases of old paralysis cured by the Moxie Nerve Food. She resides with her father and mother at 7 L Street, Lowell Mass. She was so helpless her mother was obliged to attend to her as in infancy. Her physicians said her disability was progressive paralysis, and absolutely incurable. A nurse at the Massachusetts General Hospital advised the use of Moxie. It was given. No medicine or other means were used meantime. Twelve bottles of Moxie made her well and strong, and form being speechless and helpless, she is now a healthy, romping school girl, with a glib tongue, and no one would ever imagine she was once a helpless, hopeless wreck, emanciated almost to a skeleton. The case was mal-nutrition of the nerves. We certify that the above is absolutely true in every respect.

JOHN NICHOLSON, her father.
SARAH NICHOLSON, her mother.

Sworn to by John Nicholson before me,
GEORGE H. RICHARDSON, Notary Public.

Photograph of Miss Nicholson can be obtained here. MOXIE COMPANY.


**THREE STATES.**

Indiana gave her 3 electoral votes to Monroe, in 1816 and 1820, against Rufus King the first time, and John Quincy Adams the second time. The popular vote at the quadrennial elections since has been as follows:

| | Whig & Rep. | Democrat. | Coalition. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1824 | 5,315 | 7,343 | 3,095 | |
| 1828 | 17,052 | 22,237 | .... | |
| 1832 | 15,427 | 31,552 | Liberty | |
| 1836 | 41,281 | 32,480 | & Free | |
| 1840 | 65,302 | 51,695 | Soil. | |
| 1844 | 67,867 | 70,181 | 2,106 | |
| 1848 | 69,907 | 74,745 | 8,100 | American. |
| 1852 | 80,901 | 95,340 | 6,929 | |
| 1856 | 94,375 | 118,670 | Union. | 22,386 |
| 1860 | 139,033 | *127,394 | 5,306 | ..... |
| 1864 | 150,422 | 130,233 | .... | O'Con- |
| 1868 | 176,548 | 166,980 | Green- | or. |
| 1872 | 186,147 | 163,632 | back. | 1,417 |
| 1876 | 208,011 | 213,526 | 9,533 | Prohi- |
| 1880 | 232,164 | 225,528 | 12,986 | bition. |
| 1884 | 238,480 | 244,992 | 8,293 | 3,028 |

*Includes Douglas 115,509, and Breckinridge 12,295.

Indiana's only whig majorities were given for Gen. Harrison, in 1836 and 1840. Since '68 the state has oscillated, and this year the oscillation is in our favor, and Gen. Harrison is again the candidate.

New Jersey gave 6 electoral votes for Washington and 1 for Adams, in 1789; 7 for Washington in 1792; 7 for Adams in 1796 and 1800; 8 for Jefferson in 1804; 8 for Madison in 1808; 8 for DeWitt Clinton in 1812; 8 for Monroe in 1816 and 1820. The popular vote since has been as follows:

| | Whig & Rep. | Democrat. | Coalition. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1824 | ..... | *12,181 | 9,110 | |
| 1828 | 23,758 | 21,956 | Liberty | |
| 1832 | 23,393 | 23,856 | & Free | |
| 1836 | 26,892 | 26,347 | Soil. | |
| 1840 | 33,351 | 31,034 | 69 | |
| 1844 | 38,318 | 37,495 | 131 | |
| 1848 | 40,015 | 36,901 | 829 | American. |
| 1852 | 38,556 | 44,305 | 350 | |
| 1856 | 28,338 | 46,943 | .... | 24,115 |
| 1860 | 58,324 | †62,801 | .... | ..... |
| 1864 | 60,723 | 68,024 | O'Con- | ..... |
| 1868 | 80,131 | 83,001 | or. | Green- Prohi- |
| 1872 | 91,656 | 76,456 | 630 | back. bition. |
| 1876 | 103,517 | 115,962 | .... | 712 43 |
| 1880 | 120,555 | 122,565 | .... | 2,617 191 |
| 1884 | 123,366 | 127,778 | .... | 3,456 6,153 |

*Includes 10,985 for Jackson and 1196 for Wm. H. Crawford.
†All for Douglas; Breckinridge and Bell no votes.

Connecticut gave Washington her 7 votes in 1789, and 9 in 1792; 9 to Adams in 1796 and 1800; 9 to C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina in 1804 and 1808; 9 to DeWitt Clinton in 1812, and Rufus King in 1816, and to Monroe in 1820. Since then her popular vote has been as follows:

| | Whig & Rep. | Democrat. | Coalition. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1824 | ..... | *1,978 | †7,587 | |
| 1828 | 13,829 | 4,448 | Liberty | |
| 1832 | 17,755 | 11,369 | & Free | |
| 1836 | 18,466 | 19,234 | Soil. | |
| 1840 | 31,601 | 25,295 | 174 | |
| 1844 | 32,832 | 29,841 | 1,943 | |
| 1848 | 30,314 | 27,046 | 5,005 | American. |
| 1852 | 30,357 | 33,249 | 3,160 | |
| 1856 | 42,715 | 34,995 | Union. | 3,615 |
| 1860 | 43,692 | ‡30,163 | 3,291 | |
| 1864 | 44,691 | 42,285 | O'Con- | Prohi- Green- |
| 1868 | 50,995 | 47,952 | or. | bition. back. |
| 1872 | 50,638 | 45,880 | 204 | 206 774 |
| 1876 | 59,034 | 61,934 | §36 | 378 |
| 1880 | 67,071 | 64,415 | .... | 409 868 |
| 1884 | 56,930 | 58,817 | .... | 2,792 4,687 |

*For Wm. H. Crawford; Jackson none.
†John Quincy Adams.
‡15,522 for Douglas and 14,641 for Breckinbridge.
§Scattering.

**Who's a Free Trader!**

Has not Hon. Roger Q. Mills, the author of the Mills bill, declared, "I am a free trader and I glory in the name?"

Has not Henry Watterson said through the columns of the Louisville Courier-Journal that the democratic party is no place for a man who is not a free trader?

Are not the members of the New York Free Trade Club the most ardent supporters of Grover Cleveland there are in the country, always excepting the officeholders, of course?

Has not Frank Hurd, now stumping the Northwest for Cleveland and Thurman, repeatedly preached the doctrine of absolute free trade from the platform?

Is not Henry George, through the Standard, today urging the single-tax men, who are all free traders, to support Mr. Cleveland, because his election would be the first step toward the adoption of free trade.?—Buffalo News.

Our contemporary, The News, evidently considers that it has propounded some queries in the foregoing extract that democratic newspapers are trying to avoid. The Democrat promptly accepts the challenge, and answers the questions in the affirmative. It is a fact that Mills, Henry Watterson and Frank Hurd, are avowed free traders. To these names may be added the still more eminent ones of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. It is no less true that any person making a pretense of being a democrat but holding different views on the tariff question from the leaders named, has not the true spirit of democracy. The party is fast uniting in its cry for Cleveland and free trade, and that cry is daily bringing to it recruits from the republican ranks.—New York Democrat.


TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

NOTHING LIKE IT

Its peculiar efficacy is due as much to the process and skill in compounding as to the ingredients themselves. Take it in time. It checks diseases in the outset, or if they be advanced will prove a potent cure.

## No Home should be Without It.

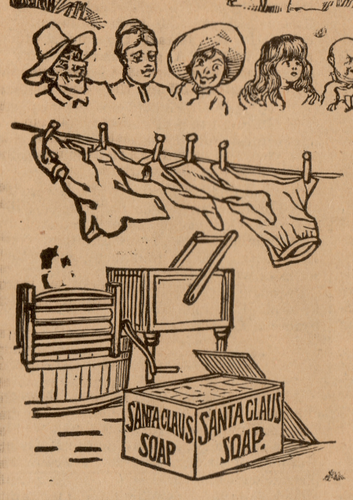
It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. All who lead sedentary lives will find it the best preventive of and cure for **Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Piles and Mental Depression.** No loss of time, no interference with business while taking. For children it is most innocent and harmless. No danger from exposure after taking. **Cures Colic, Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaints, Feverishness and Feverish Colds.** Invalids and delicate persons will find it the mildest Aperient and Tonic they can use. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT

**A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.**

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."
L. M. HINTON, M.D., Washington, Ark.

**Marks of Genuineness:** Look for the red Trade-Mark on front of Wrapper, and the Seal and Signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co., in red, on the side. Take no other.




This is the House, that Jack built.
These are the parties, that lived
In the house, that Jack built.

These are the Clothes, that were
Worn by the parties, that lived in
The house, that Jack built.

These are the Machines, that washed
The clothes, that were worn by
The parties, that lived in the house, that
Jack built.

This is the Soap, that was used
In the Machine, that washed the
Clothes, that were worn by the parties,
That lived in the house, that Jack built.

# J. F. CLARK,

formerly of Banghart & Clark, successor to Wm. Bradley in

# THE YPSILANTI MEAT MARKET!

Huron Street, opposite the Sanitarium,

Will be glad to meet his old friends and any others who may favor him with a call, at his new place of business.

Fresh Fish constantly on hand, and the Choicest Cuts of all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

# JOE SANDERS, the CLOTHIER

HAS A FULL LINE OF

## Woolens & Worsteds

—AND—

Mr. Fingerle, artistic tailor, will personally superintend all orders in this department, which insures a stylish and well-made garment.

## NOVELTIES IN HATS AND CAPS

—AND—

# Gents' Furnishings

IN GREAT VARIETY. CALL AND SEE.

## Joe Sanders, the Clothier,

No. 1 Union Block.

## A Valuable Prescription Free!!

—GO TO—

# FRANK SMITH'S

EMPORIUM

For anything that should be found in a stock of

## Drugs, Books, Jewelry,

Wall-Paper, Paints, Notions,

OR FANCY GOODS.

The large stock of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Trusses of all kinds, and prices always better than one-quarter off.

Frank will be glad to see you, and will take less money from you than any other dealer in the country, and you may always feel sure of the best goods and no mistakes made.

—GO TO—

# Rathfon Brothers'

**FLOUR AND FEED STORE**

If you are in need of

## Seed Corn, Potatoes, and Beans!

FERTILIZER, DRAIN TILE,
BINDING TWINE, MACHINE OIL,
WAGONS, DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOWS, AND ALL REPAIRS!

OSBORN BINDER, OSBORN MOWER,
ANN ARBOR & EXCELSIOR MOWERS,
HAY TEDDERS, FORKS, RAKES!

## BALED HAY AND STRAW

BY THE BALE OR TON.

ALSO THE BEST FAMILY CREAMERY IN THE MARKET.

# BOILERS

STEPHEN PRATT'S STEAM BOILER WORKS (Established 1865.) Manufacturer of High and Low Pressure nd Steam Heating Boilers of all kinds; smoke pipes, breachings, etc. Old boilers taken in exchange for new. Rivets, boiler plates and boiler tubes for sale. Cor. Foundry st. and Mich. Central R. R. tracks, DETROIT, MICH. 3687


## $500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 50 sugar-coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. 3687

**Mortgage Sale.**

By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-third day of June, in the year eighteen hundred sixty-six, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred sixty-six, at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m., in liber 37 of mortgages, on page 46, Richard West and Jane West, his wife, mortgaged to Benjamin T. Miller, all that parcel of land lying in the township of Superior, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, namely: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22), in township two (2) south of range seven east, containing eighty acres. The said mortgage was afterwards, by an instrument of assignment dated February 28th, 1878, and recorded in said Register's office, March 5th, 1879, in liber 6 of assignments of mortgages, on page 188, assigned by said Benjamin S. Miller to Joseph Suggitt; and afterwards, by an instrument of assignment dated August 16th, 1878, and recorded in said Register's office, March 18th, 1879, in liber 6 of assignments of mortgages, on page 204, assigned by said Joseph Suggitt to Sarah Suggitt.

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is six hundred and ninty-one dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt thereby secured or any part thereof, Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder, on Friday, the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the east front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated August 30th, 1888.

SARAH SUGGITT,
THOS. NINDE, Attorney. Assignee of said Mortgage.
452-64

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHtenaw. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Stephen A. DeNike, late of said County deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Thomas Ninde, city of Ypsilanti, in said County, on Saturday, the first day of December, and on Monday, the fourth day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Aug. 31, 1888. 5357

THOMAS NINDE, TRACY L. TOWNER, } Commissioners.


## For Diseases of the KIDNEYS

**DR. HILL'S ROYAL ENGLISH BUCHU**

Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrhœa in all its stages, Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Brick Dust Deposit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to Retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

**PRICE, $1; Three Bottles for $2.50.**
Delivered free of any charges.
☞ Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists.
**W. JOHNSTON & CO.,** DETROIT, MICH.
For sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti, Mich.



*In Our Popular Brand*

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

# Old Honesty

Will be found a Combination not always to be had.

A FINE QUALITY OF

# PLUG TOBACCO

AT A REASONABLE PRICE

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY — LOOK FOR THIS ON EACH PLUG

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF

# CHEWING TOBACCO

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE

# Old Honesty

A FAIR TRIAL

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
DONT TAKE ANY OTHER
JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

# ED. A. WALLACE,

AGENT FOR

## AMERICAN CYCLES.

AMERICAN CHAMPION RAMBLERS

Tricycles,
Safeties,
Tandems.

—AND—

## Wheelman's Supplies

Sold for Cash or on Installments

5 Union Block.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

# ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD!

Or do you think of using

## Lumber or Pain?

In large or small quantities?

If you are, you should at once call on

# S. W. Parsons & Co

DEALERS IN

## BUILDING MATERIAL

AND

Carpenter's Supplies of All Kinds!

Lumber Yard and Factory north of Public Square, east side; Branch Office and Paint Depot, Worden Block, Huron Street.

## JOHN B. VAN FOSSEN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS

OVER THE BEE HIVE,

UNION BLOCK, - - CONGRESS ST.

Vitalized Air if desired.

# JOE HUDDING,

Carpenter, Joiner and Jobber,

**Building Raiser and Mover.**

Work promptly done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Cor. Cross and Ballard Streets.


The Ypsilantian 3 Months for 25c

# THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.


THEY have begun to ship coal from Japan to San Francisco.

THE furniture workers' co-operative factory at Baltimore has closed its doors.

AT Courtland, Cal., thirty Chinamen struck for $1.50 per day instead of $1.25.

GERMAN working-men average $150 per year; iron workers make from $200 to $250.

THE owner of the gold mines at Transvaal, South Africa, says that American machinery is the best.

AN electric motor company of New York has proposed to run one of the Carnegie mills with a ninety-horse power motor.

THE Knights of Troy, N. Y. purchased the State armory in 1886, but have had to let it drop through because of lack of funds to pay for the structure.

JAPANESE make their own ships, and they claim the manufacture of the finest repeating gun in the world. They buy mining machinery in this country.

THE strike in the Green Ridge rolling mill, at Scranton, Pa., against a 10 per cent. reduction, has been decided in favor of the employes. The company will return to a monthly pay day.

THE pig-iron export from Birmingham, Ala., is steadily increasing. They are sending it to Pittsburgh and from there to Eastern cities and sell it cheaper than the Pittsburg market.

THE labor organizations of Minneapolis, Minn., will probably win their demand for conductors on all street cars. Their members will not put their nickels in the box, and other people are following their example.

THE saw-mill hands at Gravenhurst, Canada have struck for a ten-hour day. Last year they reduced the day from 12 to 11 hours. Two thousand men left their work. Some employers have granted the demand.

FALLS RIVER, MASS., weavers have asked for a ten per cent. advance, or as much as the spinners conceded some time ago. At the Crescent mill the men have averaged $5 a week on work that they say ought to pay $9.

EIGHTEEN special agents of the National Bureau of Labor are now engaged collecting statistics regarding employment on railroads in Maine, New Hampshire Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad company will erect a number of new shops at Altoona, Pa. A cabinet shop, a paint shop and a new round house are among the improvements contemplated. It is said that $285,000 will be expended, and the force of workmen will be largely increased.

THE Tailors' Union has adopted a new constitution with the following objects: Abolition of tenement, contract and prison competition; eight hours a day's work; the adoption of a minimum rate of wages, ranging according to location; the prohibition of child labor; the regulation of female labor, and the establishment of manual raining schools.

A COMPANY with a capital of $1,000,000 will develop 20,000 acres of iron and timber lands in Cherokee county, Tex. The product of the iron beds they say, can not be excelled. A furnace operated by convicts has been established three years, and the output has been sent all over the west. The new State House at Austin used $100,000 worth of the prison's output.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' Union decided to refuse admission into the union to the packers. The packers number 900 people, and for three years have been trying to gain admittance into the union. The difficulty seems to be in that all the packers are not organized. In case they make a better showing next year the probabilities are they will be admitted.

THE property of the Schuylkill valley Knights of Labor foundry at Spring City, Pa., was sold by the sheriff, the execution creditors being some of the stockholders who were employed in the works and sued the managment for about $1,800 wages due. The plant and patterns are secured by chattel mortgages and can not be sold as yet, and the sale made was confined to coal, lumber, office furniture, etc., for which less than $100 was obtained.

THE Wolverhampton correspondent of the London *Times* states that during a recent heavy thunderstorm a collier named Bates, who had lost his sight through an accident, was being led home when a flash of lightning was reflected on the spectacles he wore to conceal his disfigurement. After the peal of thunder which followed he complained of pain in his head. The next moment, to his surprise, he found that he had regained possession of his eyesight.

IN the address of the president of the National Union of Operative Boot and Shoe Rivetters and Finishers of England some vegy interesting expressions occur. He says their "motto is not an aggressive policy, but to maintain their just right, a fair remuneration for labor, with the right, to live as honest citizens of a free country." He also declaims against over time, laments the tendency of the trade to become a season trade, and expects much from the eight hour working day.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

### EAST.

Conrad Cahill, of Lima, O., (white) shot and fatally wounded James Watson (colored) Monday, because the latter had given shelter to Cahill's daughter, whom he had driven from home while drunk.

The remains of William Warren, the actor, were interred Monday in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, the funeral services having been held in Trinity Episcopal Church, the Rev. Phillips Brooks officiating. The floral offerings were abundant and unique, and many distinguished persons attended the obsequies.

The famous clipper ship Dreadnaught, which, in 1862, sailed from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, 2,760 miles, in nine days, seventeen hours, has been wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland.

Benjamin E. Hopkins, assistant cashier of the defunct Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, now serving a term in the Columbus Penitentiary, is very sick with the dropsy, and has been in a comatose condition for several days. Efforts, so far unsuccessful, have been made to secure his pardon by President Cleveland, so that he may die at home.

At Montreal, Monday, Chief Justice Dorian decided that the money found on Pitcher, the defaulting treasurer of the Union National Bank of Providence, when he was arrested, must be returned to the bank. Pitcher will be sentenced Saturday.

In a race between a couple of trains on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie and the Erie & Pittsburg roads near Beaver Falls, Pa., recently, a distance of twelve miles was run in ten and one-half minutes.

The date for the unveiling of the Seward statue in Auburn, N. Y., has been fixed for Oct. 25. Senator Evarts will deliver the address.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have chosen Columbus, Ohio, as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

A new scheme has been developed whereby cattle can be shipped to New York from Idaho without unloading.

League ball games Saturday resulted: Chicago, 3, Washington 2; Detroit 6, New York 3; Boston 7, Pittsburg 1; Philapelphia 6, Indianapolis 5.

Bedell, the law clerk, whose swindlings by means of forged mortgages aggregate $264,500, was remanded for examination in New York Friday. It is alleged that his employers, Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, are responsible for the amounts lost by investors. Bedell says he lost $120,000 playing "policy," and the police are at work on the matter.

Thursday afternoon at Trenton, N. J., Charles Hewitt, nephew of Mayor Hewitt, of New York, espoused Miss Helen Scarborough, daughter of Bishop Scarborough, of the Eastern Diocese of New Jersey.

Friday, at New Durham, N. J., Samuel Burns, a wealthy farmer, was fatally gored by a bull.

Through an operator's carelessness two Baltimore & Ohio freight trains collided near Belleville, O., Friday, not far from the scene of the Ankenytown disaster. The trainmen escaped by jumping, but a damage of $20,000 was caused to the company.

Chief of Police John J. Adams, of Winsted, Conn., and Miss Jennie Dutton, a saleswoman have eloped. Adams leaves a wife.

The man who robbed two banks in New York, Thursday, and gave his name as Henry I Harding, of Chicago, has been identified as Chas. O'Connor, who has served three terms in the penitentiary. His home is in New York City.

William Warren, the famous comedian died Friday morning at Boston, aged 76.

Thursday night, at Buffalo, unknown men entered a pay-car of the Lake Shore Road, administered ether to the occupants, and decamped with $40,000.

John W. Stone, one of the Ogdensburg, N. Y., men arrested for connection with the opium steal, gave bail Friday in the sum of $10,000.

The United Typothetæ adjourned at New York Thursday, and are to meet next year in St. Louis. Andrew McNally, of Chicago, was elected President.

Patrick Tracey, aged 58, baggage-master at Hyde Park, Mass., was killed Thursday while vainly trying to save the life of Mrs. Mary Young, of Sharon, aged 69, who had fallen in front of a moving train. She was struck by the train and can not live.

James Edward Bedell, real-estate clerk for the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, New York, it has just been discovered, has been carrying on a system of swindling for five years, during which time he has raised, as far as known, $264,000 on forged bonds, mortages, etc.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan telegraphed from Nonquitt, Mass., Thursday, a denial of the statements published in New England newspapers that Frank Burr's Life of Sheridan had been authorized by the General and revised by him. The only thing he had had to do with Mr. Burr was to order him from his office. She also denied the statements made by the agents of Burr's book that she was pecuniarily interested in it.

The silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan was celebrated Thursday in St. Patrick's Cathedral at New York, members of the Catholic orders from all parts of the country being present. The services were impressive, and were participated in by thousands of Catholics.

The Rev. Edward Cook, D. D., first President of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., died at his home in Newton, Mass., Sunday.

Henry F. Harding, alias R. F. Seymour, giving Chicago as his residence, by daylight Thursday stole five packages of money aggregating $11,000 from two banks at New York City. He was chased by officers and caught, after firing three shots at them, with all the money but $1,000 in his possession.

The Postmaster General Wednesday removed General Superintendent R. C. Jackson, of the New York division of the railway mail service, and his chief clerk, E. L. Chapman.

To the letter of the International Typographical Union officers, asking for a conference to make arrangements for the settlement of all future wage disputes by arbitration, the United Typothetæ (master printers), in session at New York, returned a reply Wednesday that there being no quarrel, they saw no reason for any conference.

The engagement of Miss Virginia MacTavish, of Baltimore, the grand-daughter of Charles Carroll Carroll, of Carrollton, and of General Winfield Scott, to the Duke of Norfolk, one of England's wealthiest noblemen, has been announced.

Princeton Seminary was opened Wednesday, a large number of new students being in attendance. The chair of church history is still vacant.

Congressman Mills fainted Tuesday night after a speech to Brooklyn Democrats, and though better Wednesday was not well enough to travel.

David Smith, a wealthy resident and first Postmaster of Jersey City, N. J., died Wednesday morning of old age. He had been appointed by President Harrison, and his commission bore the signature of Daniel Webster.

The General Lutheran Council closed its sessions, at Minneapolis, Wednesday, and will meet next year in Pittsburg.

Beckley, the famous first baseman of the Pittsburg team, sprained his ankle Wednesday, and may not be able to play another game this season.

Dr. William Rickert, a well known physician of Baltimore, has abandoned a lucrative practice, and gone to Jacksonville to minister to the yellow fever sufferers.

The United Typothetæ of America (master printers' association) opened in the Masonic Temple, New York, Tuesday, its second annual meeting.

William Bohan, who gouged out his wife's eyes, was sentenced Tuesday at Long Island formality. It is stated that they came to Chicago under contracts to marry; and twenty of the party left at once for their prospective husbands in the West.

League ball games Monday resulted, New York, 1; Pittsburg, 0.—Detroit, 5; Boston, 4. Rain at Chicago and Indianapolis.

League ball games Monday resulted: Chicago, 8; Boston, 3.—Detroit, 7; Washington, 3.—Pittsburg and Philadelphia, two games, each resulting 1 to 0, Pittsburg winning the first contest and Philadelphia the second. New York was defeated by the Indianapolis team, 4 to 3.

The remains of Lester Wallack were interred Monday in Woodlawn Cemetery, the funeral services having been conducted in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City. Many prominent actors and actresses were present.

President Cleveland, Monday, recognized Francois Edmund Bruawert as Consul of France at Chicago.

### WEST AND SOUTH.

William Syms, baggage master on the night express on the Fort Wayne Road which left Chicago Sunday morning, was found dead in his car at Alliance, Monday morning, having shot himself through the head. No cause for the suicide is known.

On account of the yellow fever at the South the meeting of the grand lodge of the United Order of Odd Fellows of the United States and Canada, at Nashville, Tenn., has been postponed from Oct. 2 to Nov. 27.

League ball games Monday resulted: Chicago, 10; Indianapolis, 3.—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 1.—New York, 2; Washington, 1—Pittsburg, 5; Detroit 1.

Sioux City's corn palace was opened Monday, inaugurating the two week's festival. There were no formal ceremonies, as the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was unable to arrive in time to make an address.

The body found in the Mississippi, near Dubuque, has been identified as that of Fred Mutz, of St. Louis, who shipped on the steamer Pittsburg from Dubuque to St. Louis Sept. 3, and is believed to have been killed by a gang of roustabouts.

Mrs. Clark Dalby, of Marion, Ind., aged 31, who was deserted a few weeks ago by her husband and left destitute, committed suicide Sunday by taking morphine, leaving motherless five children, whose ages range from 1 to 13.

Ralph Truckenmiller, of Chillicothe, Mo., accused of stealing $900 from the United States express company last November, has been sentenced to two years in the State penitentiary.

Thomas Giacomini, proprietor of the leading hotel in Leavenworth, Kas., has been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to be confined thirty days in jail for allowing liquor to be sold in his hotel.

Reports have reached New Orleans that a part of the track between Harrison and Vicksburg, Miss., has been torn up by frightened people in order to force trains to stop and carry them to places not infected by yellow fever. There is said to be a reign of terror in and about Jackson.

Fourteen additional deaths from yellow fever, making a total of 196 since the outbreak of the pestilence, were reported Friday at Jacksonville. One hundred and eighteen new cases developed.

Three new cases of yellow fever developed at Jackson, Miss., Friday. Three-fourths of the white population have fled, and the stores are nearly all closed.

At Walton, Ill., Friday, Mrs. Ruth, whose son has been punished by Miss Jo Flynn, a school teacher, made an assault on the latter with a club, cutting and bruising her severely.

Walter C. Newberry was on Friday nominated by the President to be Postmaster at Chicago, vice S. Corning Judd, resigned.

Dr. Edward G. Dyer, of Burlington, Wis., father of ex-United States District Judge Charles E. Dyer, died Thursday at the age of 82. He was prominent in the early political history of the Territory and State of Wisconsin, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1857-58.

Emmet Heyworth, of Galveston, Ind., at Janesville, Wis., Thursday night, attacked his room-mate, Thomas McIvor, of Manston, Wis., with a razor, inflicting serious wounds. He was arrested.

Acclimated female nurses are much needed by the Jacksonville, Fla., board of health, and to such as desire to go Mayor Roche, of Chicago, will give free transportation.

An amicable settlement of the differences that have existed for fourteen months between the Indianapolis Journal Company and the Typographical Union was reached Friday night after several days' negotiation between Colonel John C. New and his son, proprietors of the Journal, and a committee of the union, and the Journal will at once become a union office.

The rumor of a threatened strike on the C. B. & Q. road on account of a proposed reduction in wages was scouted at by engineers and managers at Omaha, Neb., Friday.

Shot-gun quarantine, which was so effective in keeping out the yellow fever in 1878, has been re-established in Natchez, Miss. A large excursion party from Natchez, that visited Jackson, are shut out from their homes.

Henry Bauer, of Center, Wis., while cutting corn with a mower Friday, fell in front of the knife, was cut in the leg, and bled to death.

Augustus V. Braconier, a well-know young spend thrift, who had dissipated a fortune, was found in a street at St. Louis Thursday with his skull crushed, and died after being removed to the hospital. Patrick Montague, a saloon-keeper; Edward Montague, his brother; Charles E. Powell, a lawyer, and Dr. Pocock, a doctor, have been arrested for causing Braconier's death.

Simons Goins, of Indianapolis, Ind., on applying for a pension, was surprised to find that his marriage in 1852 at New Albany, not having been reported, was not recognized by law. Mr. and Mrs. Goins, aged 68 and 65 respectively, and childless were remarried at once.

Ed Culver, of Omaha, Neb., while driving Thursday night was attacked by two men who beat him so severely that he is not expected to live, and stole his team. One of the thieves was caught Friday.

Mrs. William B. Murphy was found dead on her husband's grave at Kansas City, Mo. Thursday night, having taken chloroform.

George Fairfield, employed on the barge Anna-Laura, was caught by a fender-rope Thursday evening at Muskegon, Mich., thrown to the deck and killed.

Gus Branconier, a young St. Louisian, who has just run through with a fortune of $35,000, died in a hospital Thursday, from a fractured skull, the result of a blow from some policemah's club.

It is now believed that wreckers caused the disaster on the Wabash Western Road Wednesday night, resulting in the death of the engineer and fireman, the latter having just returned from his wedding trip. Two other men were badly wounded. The impression prevails that the obstruction was intended for a Burlington train. Another obstruction at Huntley's Crossing, near St. Louis, almost derailed Superintendent Magee's special, while returning Thursday from the scene of the former wreck, the occupants of the cars being severely shaken up. A searching investigation will be made.

W. H. Thurman, of Normal, was elected President of the Y. M. C. A. of Illinois at the sixteenth annual State convention at Rock Island.

J. W. Merrill, of Rockford, Iowa, while watering a bull at the Mason City fair grounds, Thursday, was tossed by the animal and almost disemboweled.

Mrs. Mary Peconga, widow of the last chief of the Miami tribe of Indians, died on the reservation near Marion, Ind., Thursday, aged 60.

The Army of the Cumberland closed its reunion in Chicago Thursday afternoon by electing officers and adopting a warm tribute to the memory of General Phil Sheridan. In the evening the members partook of a banquet at the Grand Pacific. The Ninth Illinois, having elected officers, enjoyed a campfire at Jackson Park, and the One Hundredth Illinois had a glorious time at No. 70 Adams street.

W. G. Hanley, of Minneapolis, commission dealer and cashier for D. C. Moak & Co., was arrested Wednesday night on the charge of stealing 15,000 bushels of wheat from the Minneapolis Union elevator by overloading cars. The suspension of D. C. Moak & Co., who assigned Wednesday, is considered a singular coincidence. It is alleged that over 50,000 bushels of grain have been stolen, and that many well dealers are suspected of complicity in the crime.

Pardu Butler, once famous for the outrageous treatment he received from the advocates of slavery in Kansas, was thrown from his horse at Atchison, Thursday, and probably fatally injured.

It is reported from Trinidad, Col., that an organized band of thieves have stolen several hundred cattle from the panhandle rangers and shipped them to St. Joe, Mo., where they have been sold.

Texas fever has broken out at Chesterville, Ohio, where Texas cattle had been sold, and a great deal of stock has been lost. Some disease, believed to be pleuro-pneumonia, has killed a dozen or more head of cattle at and near Wabash, Ind.

There were 15 deaths from yellow fever and 131 new cases at Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday.

Near Galesburg, Ill., about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning an extra freight train on the C., B. and Q. crashed into the rear end of freight No. 55, standing on the track and Engineer Charles Chase, who stuck to his post, was killed. Fireman Ogan jumped and was saved. Several cars caught fire and the flames communicated to a car on another track loaded with lumber, and two tramps who were stealing a ride were burned to death. The company's loss is $12,000.

Major A. B. Watson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., dropped dead last Tuesday night, it is supposed of appoplexy, as he was entering a sleeping car bound for Chicago. He was President of the Fourth National Bank, of that city, and equally prominent in many other banking, railroad, and business enterprises. He was 63 years old, and leaves a wife and four adopted children.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at Los Angeles, Cal., elected officers Tuesday, the only change being the elevation of the Deputy Grand Sire, General Underwood, of Kentucky, to the office of Grand Sire, and the election of Charles M. Busbee, of Raleigh, N. C., Deputy Grand Sire.

An unknown man left a box in a railroad station at Paola, Kan., Sunday. The box was accidentally smashed Wednesday, and a skeleton was disclosed. No clue.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen installed their newly elected officers Wednesday night at Atlanta, Ga., and adjourned to meet at San Francisco the second Monday in September, 1889.

The Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, at Boston, Wednesday, elected Henry M. Palmer, of Milwaukee, M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander.

Mrs. Susan Bookwalter, one of the pioneer women of Ohio, died Wednesday at Springfield, aged 82.

The steamer E. B. Ward, Jr., from Utilla, eleven days overdue at New Orleans, is believed to have been lost, with all hands.

The Marquette, Houghton and Ontonogan Railway has notified the General Land Office of its withdrawal of all claims to land grants fronting on unconstructed parts of its line. Settlers will now be able to perfect their titles without litigation.

Miss Gertrude Downey, the young lady who was shot at the Princeton (Ind.) fair grounds Thursday last by Sylvester Grubb, her rejected lover, died Wednesday. Grubb is in jail at Evansville, and there are threats of lynching.

At a special election at Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, the citizens voted an extra tax levy of 1 per cent to repair the damages caused by the recent floods.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening fourteen persons died of yellow fever at Jacksonville. The new cases number 130.

Owing to the desertion of her lover, Caroline Calhoun, aged 16, committed suicide with poison at Peoria, Ill.

The boiler of McHamilton's saw mill, near Blair, Neb., exploded Tuesday, killing Fireman Henry Alexander and Engineer Henry Morrell, and injuring others.

Fire at Spokane Falls, W. T., Tuesday night, caused a loss of $35,000, on which there was an insurance of $15,000. Citizens believe this fire and the more disastrous one of a few nights before were set by some of the crowd of loafers who infest the city, and a large number of special police have been appointed to patrol the town, and a determined crusade begun against the supposed incendiaries.

Another ice carnival will be held at St. Paul, the coming winter.

For the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock Tuesday evening 156 new cases of yellow fever were reported at Jacksonville, with twenty deaths, making the total deaths since the outbreak of the pestilence 153. The total number of cases is 1,203.

John Murphy, deputy postmaster at Artesian City, Kan., was arrested Tuesday for robbing the United States Express Company of $10,000 a year ago at Greenville, O., confessed the crime and restored $8,000 of the stolen money.

John Smith, stone contractor of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, with his bookkeeper, Mr. Shreiner, were driving from Gordonville to Lancaster, Tenn., Monday afternoon, with $1,800 to pay off the hands, when two former employes stopped them and demanded the money. Smith was knocked senseless, and Shreiner fled, the highwaymen getting the money. But they had not gone far with it, when a posse of citizens overtook them. A man named Johnson, wounded one of them fatally and the other severely.

Edward Q. Daly, of Chicago, who was bruised and scalded in the Baltimore & Ohio wreck at Ankenytown, O., Sept. 14, filed suit against the company Tuesday for $15,000 damages.

Burglars entered the jewelry store of Sheldon, Sweep & Co., at Terre Haute, Ind., Monday night, and attempted to overpower Edward Patterson, who sleeps over the store, and force him to give them the combination of the safe. One of the burglars, in the scuffle, cut Patterson seventeen times with a razor, and the latter fired five shots at his assailants, who escaped. The gang set fire to the building before leaving. No clew to their identity has been found.

A Wabash passenger train was in collision with a freight near Fairmount, Ill., Tuesday morning. One man was killed and two others badly wounded.

Owing to failure to secure a renewal of its lease, the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association has turned over to the Cherokee Council all the improvements, fences, etc., on the strip, entailing upon the syndicate a heavy loss.

Mrs. Naomi Fairchild, who claims to be the widow of Colonel Walter S. Babcock, of Chicago, who was murdered near Gardner, Ill., in August last year, testified before the grand jury at Morris Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Ravelli, the founder of the kindergarten system of education in America, and for many years prominently connected with the work of prison reform, died at Pittsburg, Pa., Tuesday, aged 80.

The Philadelphias defeated the Chicagos 6 to 0, while New York was victorious at Pittsburg, 5 to 1. Boston won two games at Detroit—12 to 2 and 8 to 4; and Washington twice vanquished the Indianapolis team—7 to 3 and to 5.

R. A. D. Wilbanks, superintendent of mails of the Chicago Postoffice, has been removed at the request of Postmaster Judd.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

President Cleveland Friday received official information of the refusual of the Chinese Government to ratify the restriction bill recently passed by Congress. The bill was placed in the hands of the President Friday afternoon by Mr. Kilgore, Chairman of the House Committee on Engrossed Bills.

The large new vault in the treasury department at Washington is so damp that the canvas bags containing the silver stored there are actually rotting away. Measures are being taken to improve the ventilation of the vault and to substitute small, rough pine boxes for the bags. The silver is still coming in at the rate of $500,000 a day.

Senator Palmer of Michigan will make an effort to tack on to the general deficiency bill all the provisions with regard to fog signals and all the other precautions in Chicago and on the lakes, which as chairman of the subcommittee on commerce he has previously recommended and passed through the senate.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

The New York Labor party decided Thursday night to nominate a full State ticket, except a candidate for Governor.

Congressional nominations were made Friday as follows: The Hon. Richard Crowley by Thirty-third New York District Republicans; the Hon. P. J. Connell, by First Nebraska District Republicans, on th nineteenth ballot.

The New York State Central Prohibition Committee paid ex-Governor St. John $50 to come to Elmira and make a speech at the State fair. Both speaker and committee were surprised and disappointed when they learned that the officers of the fair would not allow St. John to talk politics.

Candidates for Congress were nominated Thursday as follows: George L. Yaple, the Fourth Michigan District Democrats; Charles B. Clark, by Sixth District Wisconsin Republicans. The Thirteenth Indiana District Union Labor party, said to have been packed by Democrats, indorsed the nominee of that party, B. F. Shively.

Candidates for Congress were nominated Wednesday as follows: Francis W. Rockwell, for another term, by Twelfth Massachusetts District Republicans; John Power, by Eleventh Michigan District Democrats; Frank W. Wheeler, by Tenth Michigan District Republicans; the Rev. J. M. Strong, by Fifth Illinois Prohibitionists; the Hon. John H. Gear, by First Iowa District Republicans, renominated; Judge R. W. Arnold, by General Mahone's followers in the Fourth Virginia District, and Professor J. M. Langston, by a convention of his adherents. General Thomas F. Wilson was nominated for Territorial Delegate by Arizona Republicans.

Candidates for Congress were nominated Tuesday as follows: Captain Samuel P. Snyder, of Minneapolis, by Fourth Minnesota District Republicans; H. D. Rigue, by Fourth Iowa District Democrats; General N. P. Banks, by Fifth Massachusetts District Republicans, renominated; Martin L. Clardy, by Tenth Missouri District Democrats, renominated; Colonel P. W. McManus, Republican nominee, was indorsed by the Union Labor party of the Second Iowa District.

The State convention of the United Labor party at New York City Wednesday determined to put an electoral ticket in the field.

The official returns of the recent election in Maine, a few unimportant plantations to hear from, give Burleigh, Republican candidate for Governor, 79,513 votes; Putnam (Dem.), 61,018; Burleigh's plurality, 18,495.

J. L. Curtis, of New York City, candidate of the National American party for the Presdency, issued his letter of acceptance Tuesday.

The arbitrators in the case of the Hocking Valley Road against ex-President John Burke and others, to recover $8,000,000, alleged to have been fraudulently issued in stock and sold, decided Tuesday in favor of the Burke party.

### Lth CONGRESS.

SENATE.—In the Senate on the 19th the following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: The Senate bill appropriating $750 for a postoffice building at St. Paul, Minn. The Senate bill for the ascertainment of the amount due the Potawattomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana. The House bill to amend the river and harbor appropriation bill of 1888 in relation to the use of the St. Mary's Falls and other canals. The House bill granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company right of way through the Fond du Lac Indian reservation, Minnesota, amended so as to give similar rights across the Umatilla Indian reservation in Oregon to the Oregon Railroad Navigation Company, and also so as to increase beyond 120,000 acres the extent of the Umatilla reservation to be reserved after allotments in severalty. The Senate bill to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon. The Senate bill appropriation $75,000 for a public building at Kalamazoo, Mich. The Senate bill to accept and ratify the agreement of 14th of May, 1880, submitted by the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters, of the Fort Hall and Lembi reservations in Idaho. Mr. Edmunds reported from the committee on Foreign Relations the following order: Ordered, That the President of the Senate be directed to withhold the transmission to the House of Representatives of the act (House bill) to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States until the further direction of the Senate. He asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. Teller objected to its present consideration, and the order went over.

HOUSE.—The House put in the entire session on the 19th in wrangling over the library building appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill. A vote, which was finally taken on the retention of the appropriation, stood yeas 67, nays 77, which only showed the want of a quorum.

SENATE.—Mr. Stewart introduced a bill on the 21st regulating the presentation of bills and joint resolutions to the President of the United States. After a brief discussion it was referred to the Committee on Rules. It makes it the duty of the Speaker of the House and of the President of the Senate to have bills and joint resolutions presented for them to the President in person, and to have the fact reported to the respective houses. Mr. Stewart also offered a resolution reciting the statements in the public press that the presentation of bills to the President is frequently delayed for several days, and sometimes for weeks, by the House Committee on Bills, and resolving that the Senate, as a branch of the Legislative Department of the government, calls the attention of the House of Representatives to such delays in presenting bills to the President, and asks the House to require its officers to present such bills without unnecessasy delay. The House bill to make the Department of Agriculture one of the executive departments of the government was then taken up, the question being on the amendment reported by the Committee on Agriculture to strike out the fifth section, which transfers the Weather Bureau of the Signal Service to the Department of Agriculture. After speeches by Senators Chandler and Blair, Mr. Reagan sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a substitute which he desired to offer for the whole bill. It was for the creation of a department of industry, and would, he said, embrace commerce—both internal and foreign commerce—as well as agriculture, as the interest of agriculture and commerce were inseparable and interdependent. He thought it would be a mistake to pass a bill on the subject that would omit either. The discussion was continued by Mr. Call in favor of the transfer of the Weather Bureau, and by Senators Wilson of Iowa. Palmer, Saulsbury, and Hale against it. Finally the vote was taken on the amendment to strike out the fifth section of the bill, and it was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 9. So the proposition to transfer the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture was defeated. Mr. Reagan offered the substitute which he had previously referred, but it was, on motion of Mr. Palmer, laid on the table. The bill was then passed. It provides that the Department of Agriculture shall be an executive department under the supervision and control of a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. There shal be in the department an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture shall receive the same salary as is paid to the Secretary of each of the executive departments, and the salary of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture shall be the same as that now paid to the First Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Caruth (Ky.) the Senate bill authorizing the Louisville & Southern railroad company to construct a bridge across the Kentucky river in Kentucky was passed. Mr. Dougherty (Fla.) asked unanimous consent for the passage of the Senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the the yellow fever sufferers. Mr. Kilgore (Tex.) objected. The Senate bill was then taken up forfeiting the grant of lands to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon. It was passed, after having been amended by striking out the provision limiting the forfeiture to lands along the unconstructed portion of the road and applying also the forfeiture of the lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line. Mr. Crain (Tex.) asked unanimous consent to offer a resoulution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to report to the House at a time for immediate consideration, a bill providing by legal judicial and proceedings for the suppression and prevention of trusts.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, of France, died in Madrid, Spain, Sunday, from heart disease.

One hundred and fifty square miles in the Burdwan district of Bengal are flooded.

A Berlin dispatch says that the governmen will ask the reichstag to sanction the building of a number of men-of-war.

The remains of Schubert were exhumed at Vienna Sunday, and after being consecrated by a younger brother of the composer were reinterred next to the grave of Beethoven. A procession of musical societies accompanied the remains to their new resting place.

### WENT UP FEET FIRST.

**Thrilling Experience of John Sanborn, Who was Lassoed by a Balloon's Tackle.**

A thrill of horror was felt by everybody who had gathered to see a balloon at Centerville, Mich., Wednesday. The air-ship been inflated, and as it gently swayed in the wind waiting for Prof. Bartholomew, the aeronant, to give the word to cut the ropes, the curious spectators laughed and jested in careless manner without a thought of accident.

"Let her go!" shouted Bartholomew as he seated himself in his car and waved his hand to the crowd.

The attendants released the balloon, and it started up like bird escaping from a cage. As it left the ground a guy rope was snapped about as if it were a whip-lash, coiling itself around the leg of John Sanborn, an attendant, aged 60. In an instant he was in the air, his head hanging downward, and the jesters became dumb. Up, up, up he went, and all momentarily expected to see the old man dashed. His arms were swinging widly, and he seemed to be trying to catch the rope that held a parachute to the balloon. Soon he succeeded, and a sigh of relief escaped the crowd.

"Can he keep his hold?" was the question on the lips of his frightened friends. The eyes of all were strained at the air-ship that was sailing away with its helpless victim. He seemed to realize his position for every move was made with extreme care. Then he began to climb hand over hand and finally succeeded in reaching the parachute, where he was comparatively safe.

Gradually the balloon grew smaller to the anxious people, and it is estimated that it went up three thousand feet before its flight was checked. Finally it came down and Sanborn was unharmed, but he was terribly frightened. When he realized that he was safe the reaction set in and he was prostrated.

**A Valuable Device for Fire Alarm**

A valuable electrical device has, after repeated experiments, been perfected by Fire Chief Hale, assisted by Messrs. Albert Barrett and Joseph Zentner. The invention is a small square box with a projecting hook or latch. It is designed to be attached to a telephohe and to be used both as a fire and police alarm. By pulling down the latch the telephone is disconnected from the Central station and placed in direct communication with the operator at the department headquarters to whom the alarm is given. A dozen of these ingenious boxes have been ordered from the East and they will be placed in the newspaper offices, the Board of Trade, and other places in order that they may be thoroughly tested. They are designed to do away with the double system of alarm now in use and to economize time in sending in alarms. A dial to register the number of the instrument turning in the alarm will be placed at headquarters; the operator by pressing a button reconnects the instrument with Central station.—*Kansas City Times.*

**Chinese Woodworker.**

A skilled Chinese woodworker, who has arrived in New York to take charge of the fancy work on a Chinese town hall now being built in Mott street, puts on airs to the extent of saying that American cabinetmakers could not earn their tobacco money in China, as most of their work, while grand to the eye, was course in construction. Any skillful Chinese woodworker, he said, could make a bedstead that would be worth $10,000 in China, but it wouldn't pay to make such a one here, as it would take three years' time and no American would be willing to pay such a price for a bedstead except as a curiosity. In China, he said, bedsteads are valued as ornaments, as pianos are here.

### THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEVES—Extra | $6.10 | 6.25 |
| Choice to Fancy | 5.65 | 6.00 |
| Fair to Good | 4.60 | 5.60 |
| Poor to Medium | 1.75 | 2.90 |
| Fancy Cows and Heifers | 3.00 | 3.50 |
| Fair Cows | 1.75 | 2.90 |
| MILCH Cows—per head | 14.00 | 40.00 |
| HOGS—Mixed | 5.90 | 6.40 |
| SHEEP—Native | 2.75 | 4.80 |
| WHEAT—No. 2. Spring | 79 | .79¾ |
| CORN—No. 2 | 45¼ | .45⅜ |
| OATS—No. 2 | 24⅞ | .25¼ |
| POTATOES—Per bushel | 40 | .45 |
| POULTRY—Chickens, live, per ℔ | .09 | .09½ |
| Ducks, " | .09 | .10 |
| Turkeys " | .08 | .09 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery | .18½ | .19 |
| Fine Dairy | .15 | .16 |
| Low Grades | .11 | .13 |
| CHEESE—Full Cream | .08 | .08¼ |
| Off Grades | .05 | .06 |
| EGGS—Fresh, per doz | .15 | .16 |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEVES—Choice Natives | 5.20 | 5.80 |
| HOGS—Choice | 6.25 | 6.40 |
| SHEEP | 3.50 | 5.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2, Red | .78 | .78⅝ |
| CORN—No. 2 | | .44 |
| OATS | .27 | .27½ |

MILWAUKEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 2, Red | .75¾ | .76 |
| CORN | | .45 |
| OATS | | .35½ |

TOLEDO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 2, Red | .84¼ | .88 |
| CORN—No. 2 | | .47 |
| OATS | | .27 |

DETROIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 2, Red | .84 | .84¼ |
| CORN | | .47 |
| OATS | | .27 |

KANSAS CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEVES—Grain and Corn Fed | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| STEERS—Grass Range | 2.00 | 4.15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2, Red | .66 | .67½ |
| CORN—No. 2 | .39¾ | .40¼ |
| OATS—No. 2 | .20½ | .20¾ |

# STUPENDOUS STEALS.

## A Law Clerk Pockets Over a Quarter of a Million—A Daring Jim the Penman.

**Two of the Boldest Bank Robberies on Record Perpetrated by an Alleged Chicagoan.**

The most stupendous and highly successful swindle that has been worked in New York since the days of Ferdinand Ward has just come to light and the principal actor to grief. Like the swindler Ward, too, his victims were staunch and shrewd business men.

James Edward Bedal, real estate clerk for the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, at No. 35 Williams street, New York, has by a system of audacious swindling, robbed clients of his firm of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The precise amount of his speculations, as far as at present known, is $264,500. Bedell

# THE HOME.

## Table Garniture—How to be Loved by All—Happy Marriage, Etc.

### Dawn.

In the still depths of a most silent night,
When fitful winds had breathed the latest sigh,
I walked, beneath the starry ministry
That kept stern watch with me from out the height,
And then it came with a resistless force,
The infinite hush—the weight of mystery,
That held me, crouching there in agony,
Stretching wild hands as one bereft of Light!

At last, far off, the east began to pale,
A faint breath swept the chill of night away
The golden banners of the dawn unfurled,
The earth took up her old accustomed tale—
The first faint murmurs of the coming day,
That whispered all: "A Soul is in the World."

—[Providence Journal.

### Table Garnitures.

Garniture in town suggests parsley, varied occasionally with cresses, as for a beef steak, but this is wholly conventional and in a multitude of ways may be varied by the dweller amid green fields and pastures gay. The garden and the woods present a constant and ever-changing market from which to cull the garniture.

From the French, who never serve their fruits, no matter on how exquisite a plate, without a delicate napkin of green leaves under the luscious masses of color, we should learn a lesson of art, of beauty, of ways and means.

Lettuce is always available for meat salads, but is not the thing to garnish those made of other vegetables, except tomatoes, but cresses, many kinds of mint and the crinkled leaves of chicory are resources enough for all such dishes as these.

No flower in the garden is so easily cultivated as the nasturtium, and in these days when bright yellow is a favorite color none other is more pleasing about the house, while the leaves and vine make the prettiest sort of garniture for any kinds of cold meats, salad, or fish, and the little seed pods are so much appreciated for their spicy flavor that pickled they are more of an addition to salads than the capers which a caterer invariably uses.

Indeed, some persons use the leaves and flowers from this nasturtium vine as a part of a meat salad, liking much the strange, sharp spice.

For a 5 o'clock tea service the delicate piles of thin bread and butter should be encircled with a feathery wreath of fragrant lemon verbena, and if the hostess drop a sprig of this into each cup ere she pour the boiling tea a delicate foreign flavor will be infused into the decoction. Indeed, this simple addition, without even a wave of the hands and a mysterious "presto, change!" transforms an every-day cup of tea into an old and much-prized Spanish drink.

Wreaths of lemon verbena or rose-geranium are the prettiest decoration for finger bowls, although when they are unobtainable delicate ferns, trailing vines, feathery grasses, ivy leaves, horseshoe geraniums and even many shaded rose leaves are not to be despised.

Sweet-cented and spicy herbs, too, may be used about the finger-bowls if nothing else is available, when they would not be at all agreeable surrounding something to be eaten.

At a country dinner, game—usually small roasted birds—is sometimes served, rolled in beautiful smooth pieces of birch bark, lined with leaves of freshly lined spear-mint, and tied around with some long ribbon-grass.

Scarlet fuchsias are used to decorate any cold meats or salads which are deep pink or red in color, lobsters, schrimps, boiled ham or tongue, etc.

Grape leaves and their twining tendrils are the most suitable choice on which to arrange fruit, although there are many kinds of which the foliage itself forms a pleasing cushion.

Extreme neatness should be the prominent feature in the household which permits itself to become decorative, not only because until that is obtained all the time should be spent to gain the exquisiteness of housekeeping, but because everyone is conscious of the insect life among which plants unfold their loveliness, and a perfect confidence in one's hostess is necessary to make a table much ornamented with foliage a delight to the sharer.

It should be the habit of anyone having the table decoration in charge to cut the blossoms or foliage an hour or two before using, to dip them carefully in fresh water or sprinkle them, letting the water run through a colander, then placing the stems in water, let them stand in a cold, dark place until every leaf shall lift itself upright and fresh.

### Happiness in Marriage.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the following excellent advice. There is a great deal of human nature and good sense in it: "Harmony in the married state is the first thing to be arrived at. Nothing can preserve the affections uninterrupted but a firm resolution never to differ in will, and a determination in each other to consider the love of the other of more value than any object whatever on which the wish had been fixed. How light, in fact, is the sacrifice of any other wish when weighed against the affections of one with whom we are to pass our whole life. And no opposition in a single instance will hardly in itself produce allenation, yet every one has his pouch into which all these little oppositions are put, and while this is filling, the allenation is insensibly going on, and, when filled it is complete. It would puzzle either to say why, because no one difference of opinion has been marked enough to produce a serious effect by itself. But he or she finds his or her affections wearied out by a constant stream of little checks and obstacles. Other sources of discontent, very common, indeed, are the littles cross purposes of husband and wife in common conversation; a disposition in either to criticise and question whatever the other says; a desire always to demonstrate and make him feel himself in the wrong, especially in sympathy. Nothing is so goading on the part of either. Much better, therefore, if our companion views a thing in a light different from what we do, to leave him in quiet possession of his view. What is the use of rectifying him if the thing be unimportant? and if important, let it pass for the present, and wait for a softer moment and more conciliatory occasion of revising the subject together. It is wonderful how many persons are rendered unhappy by inattention to these rules of prudence.—*Exchange.*

### How to be Loved by All.

Never try to outshine, but to please.

Never press a favor where it seems undesired.

Never intrude ill health, pains, losses, or misfortunes.

Never unavoidably wound the feelings of a human being.

Never talk or laugh aloud in public places or upon the street.

Never forget that vulgarity has its origin in ignorance or selfishness.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire unless you see danger before him.

Do not ask another to do what you would not be glad to do under similar circumstances.

Never omit to perform a kind act when it can be done with any reasonable amount of exertion.

Do not make witticisms at the expense of others which you would not wish to have made upon yourself.

Remember that good manners are thoughts filled with kindness and refinement and then translated into behavior.

Be not ostentatious in dress or deportment; nothing can be more vulgar. See that costumes fit the time and occasion.

Be rude to none; rudeness harms not the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it insures the exhibitors.

Never needlessly wound the vanity of another or dilate unnecessarily upon disagreeable subjects.

Never treat superiors with servility or inferiors with arrogance. Speak as kindly to day laborer ast o one occupying a high position.

Always give precedence to elders, visitors, and superiors. Offer them the best at the table, the best place by the fire, and the first of everything. Go father than mere form and see that they are comfortable and happy.—*Philadelphia News.*

### Model Housekeeping.

"How do you like housekeeping, my dear?" inquired Mrs. Matron of Mrs. Newlywed.

"Oh, it's just lovely? Charley thinks it delightful! It's such a pleasant change, he says, from boarding house fare, and he just raves over my cooking. I love to plan and prepare our little meals. Do stay for tea. You really must. It won't inconvenience me in the least. All I'll have to do will be to lay another plate. I have everything all ready, and will only have to speak to our girl and tell her there will be one extra." And when she spoke to the girl she said:

"Run round to the baker's and get a dozen fresh rolls, a pound of assorted cake and some lady fingers. And stop at the grocer's and get some canned beef; and get some cold boiled tongue at the delicatessen store; and a jar of raspberry preserves and some tarts. I guess that'll be all we want but the tea—and you can make that."—*Tid-Bits.*

### Advice That is Easy to Give.

Don't worry.

"Seek peace and pursue it."

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."

"Work like a man, but don't be worked to death."

Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

Spend less nervous energy each day than you make.

Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is nature's benediction.

Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's passion may be fatal.

Associate with healthy people. Health is contagious as well as disease.

Don't overeat. Don't starve. "Let your moderation be known to all men."

Court the fresh air day and night. "O, if you only knew what was in the air.—*New York Mail.*

### How and Why Leaves Change Color.

A botanist thus describes how the leaves change their color in autumn. He ridicules the belief that frost has anything to do with it: "The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors—red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn, and the natural growth of the tree ceases, oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions the green or the leaf changes to red; under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. This difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue, and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure, and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that our American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England."

### Written Prayers.

There is a good story, which has never been told before, illustrating Rev. Simon Richardson's brightness of mind.

On one occasion the venerable preacher was in company with several other divines, among them Rev. Sam Jones.

Uncle Simon Peter was on a programme for a prayer, and, preparing to leave the group, said:

"You must excuse me, I have got to go and write my prayer."

"What! Uncle Rich, you don't mean to say you write your prayers?" exclaimed Mr. Jones.

"Certainly I do," said the good old man. "I write my sermons yet, and you don't think I'd write what I've got to say to men and not write what I've got to say to God Almighty, do you?"

### BOB WHITE.

Look! the valleys are thick with grain
Heavy and tall;
Peaches drop in the grassy lane
By the orchard wall;
Apples, streaked with the crimson stain,
Bask in the sunshine warm and bright;
Hark to the quail that pipes for rain;
Bob White! Bob White!
Augur of mischief, pipes for rain;
Bob White!

Men who reap on the fruitful plain
Skirting the town,
Lift their eyes to the shifting vane
As the sun goes down;
Slowly the farmer's loaded wain
Climbs the slope in the failing light;
Bold is the voice that pipes for rain;
Bob White! Bob White!
Still from the hillside pipes for rain;
Bob White!

Lo, a burst at the darkened pane,
Angry and loud;
Waters murmur and winds complain
To the rolling cloud;
Housed at the farm, the careless swain
Weaving snares while the fire burns bright
Tunes his lips to the old refrain:
Bob White! Bob White!
Oh, the sound of the blithe refrain;
Bob White!

—*St. Nicholas.*

# A Happy Quarrel.

"What do you think, John? The Brandon Cottage is let."

Miss Nicola Whyte came in from the village, all in a quiver of newly-acquired information. It was always she who brought in any stray bit of news or gossip. John never seemed to hear anything. As Miss Nicola sagely observed, "he always lived with his nose in a book."

"What does it matter to me," said Miss Nicola, "what they did in the days of King Rameses or Julius Cæsar. I'm a great deal more interested in what is going on to-day at Hurlingham or Lillie Bridge."

She was a trim, neatly dressed person of middle age, with beady, black eyes, short black curls that danced and trembled with every movement that she made, and a great fancy for wearing pink or blue ribbons—a sort of assertion, perhaps, that she was not yet past the age of bright colors and girlish costumes. To day she carried a little market basket in her hand. She had been buying sweetbreads and asparagus for dinner.

Mr. Whyte looked up from his desk. He had an extensive correspondence with Continental philologists, and was preparing to send out a batch of letters by the next mail.

"The Brandon Cottage," said he, rubbing his hand over the forehead that, in spite of his five-and-forty years, was still fair and smooth. "Oh, I am sorry!"

"So am I," said Nicola. "Nobody knows how much I've enjoyed the strawberries out of the garden, and the roses from the great portico bush."

"I wasn't thinking of that," said her brother.

"You never do think of anything practical," retorted Nicola, parenthetically.

"But it's the quiet of the thing that I shall miss," sighed John, examining the point of his fountain pen. "Of course it's a family with nine small children at the least."

"You're wrong there," observed his sister. "It's a gentleman with one daughter—a gentleman who came here for his health. I saw an old woman cleaning the front steps, as I came by, and a white rabbit jumping about the lawn."

"Good for the rose-trees and shrubs!" drily remarked Mr. Whyte.

"I shall speak to them, and beg them to keep the horrid little nuisance on their own side of the fence," said Nicola. "I can't have my young plum-trees and sweet-scented shrubs all nibbled bare. They've got a parrot, too; it screams awfully."

"Well, let it scream. It can't scream louder than Mrs. Jennings's baby did when they lived there," said Mr. Whyte.

"Humph!" said Nicola. "I rather think you'll find it can. I'm so sorry the house is let."

"So am I," said her brother. "However, there's no use in going half-way to meet one's troubles—so, if you please, Nicola, I will proceed with my letter."

Meanwhile, the dwellers in the little Gothic cottage, embowered with elms and braided about with glossy trails of ivy, were equally the subject of interest and discussion between Mr. Delacroix and his daughter Corinne.

"Papa," said Corinne, "I've seen the neighbors—a single gentleman and his sister. She looks dreadfully prim and dried up, but he's quite handsome, and they have such a superb Irish setter!"

"Yes?" said Mr. Delacroix.

He was an amateur artist in a small way, and his present absorbing occupation was the arrangement of canvases, lay figures, and portfolios in the room he had selected for a studio.

"But the dog barks every time Paquita talks; and poor Paquita is frightened out of her senses," said the girl.

"Paquita must get used to it."

"I hope he won't worry dear little Bunny!" sighed Corinne.

"Bunny must keep on his own side of the fence," absently observed Mr. Delacroix.

Corinne shook her head—a round, piquant little head, brimming over with dark curls. She had soft, limpid eyes, shadowed with long lashes; a straight, expressive nose, and the sweetest of cherry mouths, which, between laughing, talking, and soliloquising, was seldom shut long enough to trace its perfect Cupid-bow of scarlet.

"I wish we hadn't any neighbors!" cried she.

"My dear child," solemnly remonstrated her father, "do you expect to live on a desert island?"

Corinne laughed.

"I don't mind for myself," said she; but its Bunny—and Paquita—and the dreadful white and tan dog. I'm sure, between them all, we shall get into some scrape!"

Corinne's prophecy came true. They had lived scarcely two weeks in the Brandon Cottage when matters came to a crisis.

Paquita, escaped from the gilded chain and ring, carried her investigations into the Whyte garden.

Nero, in chasing her from his rightful domains, pulled a mouthful of grey-and-green feathers out of her tail.

Bunny girdled the choice new rose-tree which had just been set out in the centre of Mr. Whyte's lawn, and made a meal off the tall, white deutzia bush.

Miss Whyte's maid presented her "mistress' compliments, and they couldn't stand that nuisance of a rabbit anylonger."

Old Selina came back with "Mr. Delacroix's respects, and nobody in the house could sleep for that dog's perpetual barking at night."

"I had intended to call," said John Whyte; "but as this unlooked-for coolness has arisen, it is perhaps better to keep my distance."

"I'm told that Mr. Whyte is a very cultivated person," said Mr. Delacroix; "but this petty quarrelling is unworthy of a gentleman or a servant."

One day Mr. Whyte found Nicola drowned in tears. The rabbit had lunched off her pet Brazilian tree, and torn up all the Japanese lily-buds in the border.

"This won't do," said John.

He was a soft-hearted man, and the sight of Nicola's tears spurred him on to sudden vengeance.

"Get me my revolver! I'll shoot the vermin!"

"He's out there by the cedar tree," she whispered, through her sobs. "You needn't be afraid; there's nobody in range."

A single shot and the white object collapsed and fell over into a cluster of sweet-briar bushes.

Mr. Whyte laid down the revolver, and wiped his forehead.

"I'm sorry for it already," said he. "The creature was a pet after all. But we have been driven to it—literally driven!"

Just then there was a rustle in the hedge, and Nero sprang over, his mouth garnished with a stray feather or so from Paquita!

"There!" said Mr. Whyte, "the brute has been trespassing again. He must have broken his chain. The shrieking of that luckless parrot infuriates him beyond everything."

"I'm very sorry," faltered Nicola. "But what can we do?"

"We must do something," said the brother, seizing Nero's disjointed chain, and walking grandly off toward the kennel.

"Now," he thought, "I'm more sorry than ever that I shot the rabbit."

He was crossing the lawn next day, with some choice geranium slips in his hand, when he heard a smothered sound as of sobbing, in the little trellised arbor on the other side of the hedge.

His heart smote him with a sudden remorse. He flung down the geraniums, went around by the gate, and presented himself before poor little Corinne Delacroix, who sat, bitterly lamenting, on the step of the summer house.

She started guiltily at his approach, and rose to her feet.

"My dear young lady," said he, "what is the matter? Is it anything in which I can help you?"

Still Corinne wept on.

"I—I owe you an apology," added Whyte. "I regret from the bottom of my heart that I allowed myself to be carried away so far as to perform such an unneighborly and ungentlemanly action. If I could replace him—"

"But you can't!" sobbed Corinne. "Oh, please—please forgive me! I don't know what possessed me to put strychnine into a piece of meat at the foot of the garden. But I did, and he has been poisoned!"

"Poisoned!" gasped Mr. Whyte. "Your father?"

"No," wept Corinne, with a gesture of impatience. "The dog!"

"Do you mean my Irish setter?"

"Yes."

"But he isn't poisoned!" cried Mr. Whyte.

"He has disappeared," asserted Corinne.

"I have sent him away. I did not choose that so trifling a thing as a dog should rise up dissension between neighbors."

Corinne dropped her tear-drenched pocket-handkerchief; her face grew radiant beneath its bright drops.

"Oh, I am so glad!" said she. "I am not quite such a guilty wretch as I fancied myself. But I did put the poisoned meat there. In intention I am as guilty as ever. And I shall not be quite, quite happy until you say that you forgive me."

"I assure you, Miss Delacroix—" began Mr. Whyte, thinking how best he could confess to the horrible fact of being Bunny's deliberate murderer, when there was a gleam of white through the leaves, and Bunny himself jumped upon his mistress' lap, from a nook among the foliage.

"I am going to send Bunny away," said Corinne, "to my cousin in Brighton, who wants a white rabbit dreadfully. And Paquita has already been shipped to Boulogne by express. Papa says we must not keep pets at the expense of our neighbors' peace of mind. And, by the way, we were so much obliged to you—papa and I—for shooting that hateful old white cat that was always chasing Bunny and wanting to eat Paquita up! We saw you shoot her. It was that that made me feel so conscience-stricken about the poisoned meat."

"Hem-hem!" coughed Mr. Whyte. "I am glad—that is, I really didn't know——"

"And won't you come in and see papa?" prettily pleaded Corinne. "He's quite an invalid, you know, and he would so enjoy the society of a neighbor!"

Mr. Whyte consented. No one could have said "No" to Corinne.

And when he went home he had promised to have Nero brought back, provided Bunny should not be exiled from the Brandon cottage.

Miss Nicola called, too.

She was delighted with Mr. Delacroix and his daughter. The more they saw of each other the better they were mutually pleased.

"Corinne has a rare nature!" said Mr. Whyte, enthusiastically.

"Yes, indeed!" said his sister. "And it is enough to break one's heart to hear of all that Mr. Delacroix has gone through."

* * * * * *

At the year's end, the neighbors looked oddly at each other.

"Wonders never will cease!" said old Mrs. Jones.

"I wouldn't have believed it!" said Mrs. Jenkins.

"To think a man of Whyte's age should get engaged to a girl in her teens!" said Mrs. Jones.

"But, after all," said Mrs. Jenkins, "it isn't half so strange as that Miss Nicola Whyte, at her years, should marry a widower like her father."

"And it's sort o' puzzling," remarked the deacon, "what kind o' relations they'll be to each other."

"Still," said Mrs. Jenkins, "if they're suited, we're no call to interfere."

"That's very true!" observed Mrs. Jones, with a chuckle.

### All Out of Style.

Copy reader (to editor)—"Here is a story, the dialect of which is most peculiar. I can't make it out."

Editor (looking over manuscript)—H—my—yes, this is written in a dialect that was popular some years ago. It was known as 'good old Saxon. It's no use to us now."—*Epoch.*

# DEATH THE RULER.

## The Scourge in Florida Spreading—Alabama and Mississippi Threatened.

### A Rigid Quarantine Maintained at Memphis, Where the Greatest Excitement Prevails.

A Jacksonville, Fla., special of Friday says that the new cases reported still keep up over the hundred, and the death rate is still high, but strong hopes are expressed that day before yesterday's record of 153 cases and twenty deaths will be the highest. The weather to-day has been almost perfect, but the death rate was undiminished. One hundred and thirty-one new cases were reported to the president of the board of health, making the total to date 1,464. The deaths reported to-day numbered fifteen, making a total of 185.

The published statement that this city is without fire protection is untrue. The fire department has been kept up, its discipline is perfect, and every fire has been promptly suppressed.

From a table published by the Times Union it appears that during the last six years the earliest frost that would do any good in the present case was on the 16th of November, but by the time that day arrives, at the present rate of increase, there will not be many left to have the fever.

Last night the first victim among the newspaper men died—poor Bowden, late city editor of the Times-Union. He had made all arrangements to send his wife and family away, but before they could leave his children were attacked, then his wife, and finally himself. He stuck to his post manfully, and shirked no hazardous work until his little ones were taken ill and he had to stop at home to look after them.

A visit to the medical bureau presided over by Dr. Porter, who, since Dr. Caldwell's illness, has coupled both that duty and government representative shows a terrible state of affairs. Night and days doctors are driving off and returning. Messages are coming for doctors and nurses by threes and fours at a time. Dusky messengers come hurriedly in with a "For God's sake, Doctor, send some one to my wife. There is no one to look after her." Or, in other instances, a man calls to say that a man and woman, or woman and child living near him have been ill with fever for two or three days, and had no one to see them or to send a message, and he had just called to let the bureau know. It is heart-rending to hear some of the prayers that a doctor may be sent at once to a wife or child, as the case may be, who is on the point of death, and Dr. Porter, one of the noblest of men, is doing gallant work with his staff. Dr. Porter came from Key West at an early stage of the epidemic, not for the sake of money but for the sake of doing good, and is now doing all the extra work as disbursing agent of the government and chief of the medical bureau, without any remuneration.

To-day the great question of making the colored people work was considered, and in a day or two it will be enfored. The association is afraid of demoralizing them completly if they keep everyone on full rations for weeks, and it has been decided to make them work in some way to improve the town, on the roads, etc., or refuse to feed them. The question is likely to cause some trouble. Colored people are still making their way in, to-day twenty from the surrounding country were arrested. They don't care for the fever, but they do care for free rations.

The Rev. Mr. Linn told me the most pathetic little story to-day I ever heard. A little white boy about 7 years old had been discharged cured, from the Sand Hills, and found his way to his old home, in which, during his illness, his father, mother, and sister had died, and the house was shut up. He asked the people for his father and mother, and was told that all his people were dead. He stooped down and picked up the cat, which was the only thing left to welcome him home, and said: "Pussy, there are only you and I left now; we are alone." The neighbors took him away with the cat in his arms.

McClemmy reported five new cases and one death to-day. The situation at Glenn St. Mary is unchanged. No new cases have been reported. One death occurred at Gainesville yesterday. Dr. Julius Wise has been ordered to make an investigation at Wellborn and Fernandina as to reported yellow fever in those towns. St. Augustine is happy over her clean and healthy city. To-morrow everything, excepting the mails, will be prohibited from entering that city, and the mails from Jacksonville and Gainesville will not be allowed in at all. St. Augustine is surrounded by 225 armed men.

Private advices from Hendersonville, N. C., coincide with the official reports. Only two deaths have occurred, and all the cases are closely confined to refugees. The latter are well treated and making the best of an irksome situation. Three hundred refugees are there now, eight of whom are from Camp Perry. As soon as the refugees arrived at Hendersonville, those who had means fixed up a hospital for the sick, and defrayed expenses. Should the disease spread any more, outside aid will become a pressing necessity.

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., Friday, says ten cases of yellow fever were reported at Decatur, Ala., to-day, and a regular stampede from that city is in progress. Decatur is 180 miles east of the Memphis & Charleston railroad.

No answer could be got to a telegram asking for information till late this afternoon, when Manager Armstrong of the Western Union sent the following:

"Doctors say one very suspicious case here. Doubted by a few. No one but me left in my office. The town is almost depopulated."

Previous to the reception of the above the superintendent of the Southern express company received a telegram from the agent of the company at Decatur, which said that there had been one or more deaths there and that great excitement prevailed. Merchants were closing their stores and numbers of the inhabitants were fleeing from the town. In further confirmation of the report the following was received at noon:

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Dr. G. B. Thornton, President Memphis Board of Health: Two of those at Decatur exposed to Spencer sick; one dead.

J. D. PLUNKETT.

"President Tennessee State Board of Health."

All these telegrams caused no littel excitement in Memphis and there is considerable uneasiness felt here. The city council this afternoon adopted most stringent quarantine regulations. All trains from the east on all roads will be stopped ten miles from the city and a thorough inspection made of passengers and baggage and no doubtful persons will be allowed to enter Memphis. The same regulations will govern steamboats coming from either up or down the river. The authorities are fully alive to the situation and there will be no relaxation of their vigilance.

From Jackson, Miss., the following dispatch was received Friday: Three unmistakable cases of yellow fever have developed here to-day among residents who have not been absent from town for months. A careful and close consultation of the physicians of the city, in connection with Drs. Iglehart and Purnell, of Vicksburg, established the foregoing facts beyond doubt or question.

The panic of 1878 was not comparable to that now prevailing among the citizens. The news of suspicious cases of fever did not get out until 3 o'clock this afternoon, but before 8 o'clock hundreds had left town and many more are preparing to leave. The two banks in town paid out over $20,000 each after banking hours this afternoon to their depositors who are leaving. Gov. Lowry will remain to act with the board of health.

The New Orleans board of health have established quarantine against Jackson, Miss., by river and rail, to take effect at once. The same action has been taken by the health authorities of Memphis, Tenn., Columbus, Miss., and Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., Sheffield, Tuscumbia, Athens, and Limestone counties, Alabama, have quarantined against Decatur, Ala. Vicksburg, Miss., has established abosolute non-intercourse with Jackson, Miss. LaGrange, Tenn., has quarantined against the world.

Persistent rumors have been in circulation in Washington, D. C., alleging the existence of yellow fever in a notoriously unhealthy block in that city. Dr. Townshend, health officer of the District, said Friday night that he had not heard of any case there. There had been several cases suspiciously like yellow fever, but not a single well-defined case, Two refugees from Florida were living on Defrees street, and this he said, may have given rise to the report. The doctor said, however, that he would not be surprised at any time to hear of a case of yellow fever there, but that there was no need to feel alarmed on that account.

## WHERE'S THE WHEAT?

### Seventy Thousand Bushels of Grain Stolen from Elevators in Minneapolis and Sold.

More than seventy thousand bushels of wheat has been stolen from Minneapolis elevators. Two arrests have been made, but the persons are charged with purloining only 15,000 bushels. Detectives are still at work on the other cases and more arrests are expected.

W. J. Harley, a well-known commission dealer and a member of the firm of Peterson & Harley was arrested about midnight, Friday, on a warrant charging him with stealing alout 15,000 bushels of wheat from the Minneapolis Union elevator in southeast Minneapolis. The wheat has been taken from the company's large warehouse on Twenty-fourth avenue, east. It was but recently—and then by mere accident—that the officers of the company learned of the crimes. Attorneys were employed, and investigation satisfied the company that Harley was one of the principal men in the steal. Some of the others suspected of complicity are well-known wheat men, and the announcement of their names would cause a profound sensation. The company is not entirely satisfied of the guilt of these men, however, and their names were therefore not included in the warrant served. Nothing rash will be done, and no man will be arrested until the company is satisfied that it has a case.

During the morning Charles M. Mason, an employe of the elevator company, was arrested. He is about 25 years old and was dressed in the garb of an ordinary workingman.

The stealings extended from last September to a month or so ago. It seems that a trusted employe of the company, a high salaried and expert elevator man, was the medium through whom these heavy purloinings were made. It was done by overloading cars. The cars leaving the elevators were to have contained five hundred bushels each. It is now positively know that they were overloaded to the extent of 50, 100, and sometimes 150 bushels. The man who is suspected of selling the wheat to several wheat-buying firms has for some time been employed in another branch of business in Minneapolis.

Harley's partner, Mr. Peterson, is known not to have had anything to do with the case. Harley has been D. C. Moak & Co.'s cashier and bookkeeper.

A rather singular coincidence in connection with this affair is the unexpected suspension of D. C. Moak & Co., grain-dealers, with offices in the chamber of commerce. The firm made an assignment Thursday, when a large amount (said to be $8,000) of the firm's paper went to protest. Mr. Moak has been in Chicago and Milwaukee lately, and returned in time to be present at a conference. It seems that the failure of Moak & Co. was precipitated by the garnishment of the firm's balance in bank.

Another phase in the trouble came out in an action in the district court this morning by the Minneapolis Union Elevator company against W. D. Harley to recover $4,000, the value of five thousand bushels of wheat alleged to have been fraudulently taken from the elevators of the plaintiff. The National Bank of Commerce is garnishee in the suit.

The detectives claim to have a sure case and that both Harley and Mason have virtually admitted their connection with the transactions.

## NOT REVISED BY SHERIDAN.

### Mrs. Sheridan Denies That She is Interested in Frank Burr's Book.

The following telegram was received from Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, dated at Nonquitt, Mass., Sept. 20:

"I have seen in several of the New England newspapers a telegram which says that Mr. Frank Burr, who has written a life of Gen. Sheridan, was an intimate friend of my husband; that Gen. Sheridan aided him in the preparation of his book and in revising it. The statements thus made are untrue. Gen. Sheridan was never an intimate friend of Mr. Burr, and he not only hever aided him in the preparation or revision of any book, but he ordered Mr. Burr from his office when that gentleman approached him on the subject last winter. I certainly have no objection to any one writing of my husband, but when it is proposed to foist Mr. Burr's book upon the public by false representations I believe that the public will forgive me for appearing in the matter, particularly as I am prepared to prove that agents of Mr. Burr's publishers have represented that I am pecuniarly interested in their book, a representation that is also, for I have no pecuniary interest in any publication about Gen. Sheridan except his own personal memoirs."

## THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ.

### Adjournment of the Session—Andrew McNally, of Chicago, Chosen President.

The Convention of the United Typothetæ at New York adjourned Friday afternoon until Oct. 3d., 1889, when the delegates will convene again in St. Louis. Officers were elected as follows: President, Andrew McNally, of Chicago; Vice Presidents, L. Morgan, New Haven; Clayton McMichan, Philadelphia; W. E. Jones, Richmond; W. C. Waine, Milwaukee; R. H. Lewis, Portland; W. A. Shepard, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, William Johnson; G. O. Russell, Treasurer, The new executive committee consists of Howard Lockwood, New York; George H. Ellis, Boston; C. A. Mitchell, Minneapolis; Thomas Williams, Detroit; S. C. Loof, Memphis; C. M. Skinner, St. Louis; and C. R. Andrews, of Rochester; Thomas D. Parker, President of the Mutual Benefit Typothetæ of Chicago, the only organization of the kind in the country, addressed the convention upon the advisability of establishing other societies like the one of which he is president in every town and city in the country.

## TERRY AND WIFE INDICTED.

### The Actions of the Prisoners Recieve Attention from the Grand Jury.

The United States grand jurry in San Francisco, Thursday reported several indictments against ex-Judge David S. Terry and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry, based upon the recent outbreak in the court-room during the reading of the decision in the Sharon case by Justice Field and for which Judge and his wife were committed to jail for contempt. They are charged in the indictments with threatening and assaulting a United States marshal and several deputies. Judge Terry, who drew a knife, is also charged with making an assault with a deadly weapon.

## WILL BE MISSED THANKSGIVING.

### Two Thousand Barrels of Cranberries Burned in a Wisconsin Warehouse.

About 12 o'clock Thursday night the large cranberry warehouse owned by George Sacket, located on the marsh four and one-half miles from Berlin, Wis., was destroyed by fire. In the building were 2,000 barrels of berries—the entire crop of the season—which were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $30,000, half covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### "Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth.

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down by our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

Colonel Carson Lake, editor of the American Magazine, won Judge's prize of $250 for guessing the authorship of the story called "Napoleon Smith." Covers were laid for ten.

## RICH WOMEN'S PIN MONEY.

### The Allowances Made by Millionaires to Their Daughters.

"I have only an allowance of $10 a week for pocket money," said the daughter of a millionaire in a confidential moment the other day. "Papa has such an idea of money you know, and he thinks I am wildly extravagant to spend that small amount on candies, flowers, novels and theatre tickets. Mamma orders all my clothing, you know, and so, of course I do not have to buy anything that I really need.

To many a young girl $10 a week would seem sufficient for pocket money, and indeed, how many hundreds of pretty and clever young girls are there who can not earn more than that amount even by working hard each day of the week? But the average fashionable society girl has so many demands upon her purse that $10 does not go far.

It is said that Jay Gould very generously allows his pretty daughter $25, and with this she not only supplies her own little wants, but gives to most of her small charities.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Elliott F. Shephard allow each of their six children a certain amount of pocket money each month, and they are all required to keep cash accounts and present them to their papas the 1st of each month. The amounts are not large, and are given more to make the little millionaires understand the value of money than aught else.

Willie K. Vanderbilt's three children are allowed plenty of pocket money, but are fined heavily for all misdemeanors. They dine in a pretty little room adjacent to the great dining-saloon, and if a tiny drop of any coffee, milk or wine is spilled on the snowy cloth the offender is fined 25 cents for each offense. A glass of water knocked over or a dish let fall on the floor brings a fine of 50 cents to the culprit, and all the fines go to the foreign and home missions.

"What do I do with my $20 a week?" asked an only daughter of a Fifth avenue millionaire, when asked the question. "Well, not always the same thing. Last week I spent every cent of it on a lovely new parasol, to carry at a coaching parade, and then after all my trouble it poured rain. I generally purchase my flowers—you know I must have a fresh corsage cluster of violets every day—and they cost a dollar a cluster.

"Then bonbons, soda, chocolate and those little trifles come to about $5, and a couple of matinee tickets, tea for my old women at the Home for the Aged, new music and papers eat up the rest. I am fearfully short sometimes, and I draw in advance and forget to pay back, don't you know? Papa used to allow me so much every quarter for my wardrobe and maid, but I was always in deep water. Now I order what I want and have the bills sent to him."

"I do not think that the wealthiest New Yorkers are more than liberal in allowing pocket money to their daughters," said the Principal of a fashionable uptown school. "My pupils are, most of them, daughters of millionaires, and yet they have seldom enough for their many little wants. It is wisdom, not meanness, on the part of the parents, I think."—*New York World.*

Judge William Strong, retired justice of the United States Supreme court, is 80 years of age, with the air and general appearance of a man of 60. In stock-brokers' parlance, he is short on wrinkles and long on agility, being about as active on his legs as ever. His friends tell him that he resembles Gladstone, whereat the kindly old jurist smiles and then assumes a look of profound statesmanship. He lectures occasionally on constitutional law in one of the Washington schools, and gives professional advice when called upon. Uncle Sam continues to pay him $10,000 a year, and altogether he seems to have struck high grass in his declining days.

# The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1888.


### ENGLAND'S LEGACY OF FREE TRADE.

While democratic orators are traversing the land, and attempting to create distrust and hatred between employee and employer, by assaulting the industries of the country, and begetting prejudice and unrest among the masses, it may be well to call attention to what is now going on in the favored land of free trade which they picture in such glowing tints as the paradise of the poor and the model for our own favored land. If there "smug statesmen" would tell the truth about the blight that is wide spread in Great Britain to-day, and honestly discuss the condition of working men and women there, as the result of England's failure to protect her own children, the last trace of free trade would fade out of the public mind and their iconoclastic profession would be gone.

From the Manchester (Eng.) Chronicle, we read a most pitiful and heartrending account of the strike of chain makers at Cradley Heath, Staffordshire, which is enough to raise the question in any mind, whether there is, indeed, a God in heaven who pities the poor. The facts are taken from a report of a commission appointed to investigate the condition of things which has provoked a strike of 8000 poverty stricken, starving workers in these chain factories of Cradley. It turns out that a healthy, robust woman in these shops, working ten hours per day, can earn a maximum of four shillings per week, while a young man may earn five shillings. This would be for the woman about $1 and for the man $1.25 per week of our money. It is against this scale of wages, these starving people have rebelled and they demand conditions under which they can earn $2.12 and $3.50 respectively.

The writer of the article in the Chronicle from which these facts are gleaned, describes a visit to the Cradley chain industries, in which he speaks of boys and girls working side by side in a state bordering on nudity for a mere pittance of wages, hardly enough to keep soul and body together, "their lives becoming, day by day, more and more brutalized and debased by the low wages, herding in styes unfit for pigs;" women, also, within two weeks of motherhood toiling at the anvil, and others hammering away in the nail and chain shops not more than two weeks after; and all this that the ship owners may buy chains *cheap*, and greedy manufacturers fatten at the expense of our own workmen, in the markets of America. The writer speaks of one man who had the good fortune to have the advantage that his mother, aged 70 years, her shrivelled form bent almost double, is working the bellows for him. "I've been a good 'un in my time too," said the old lady, "but I've got past it now." Is it possible that these stump orators who, in this campaign are pleading for free trade and "cheap" goods, do not know that blood and souls of starving men and women are wrought into the links of those very chains with which, through free trade, they are seeking to supply our market, and turn our own workmen into the streets or reduce them to the same piteous condition of those in the factories of Cradley, Old Hill, and Black Heath?

Is the labor of this country so ignorant or so prejudiced, as not to carry to their own sunny cottages, where home comforts are spread by wifely hands unused to the grime and hardships of the shops, and where children are well clad, and trained to lives of usefulness and self respect, in the intervals of wifely duties, is it possible, we say, that the American workman will not carry to his home, this sad picture which an English paper paints, of the destitution, squalor, and degradation of his brother across the sea, and be led to resist, by his voice and vote, the demagogic plea for like conditions and like wages here, in this land of homes, and schools and fair recompense for toil? Away with the prophets of evil, these croakers of the hustings, that would bring labor to the level of pauperism by calling evil, good, and good, evil. As we read this thrilling account of the Chronicle, we instinctively say, No wonder "the gates of Castle Garden swing always inward, and never outward, to the laborer of this country." Let labor be wise in time and then strike for their own homes, and their own firesides.

### Extinguishing Herself.

One day a negro woman, quite showingly gotten up as to dress, came to me to know if I wished to hire a servant. After a few other questions I asked her name.

"Sarah Maria Jones Mason," was the satisfied reply.

"How do you come to be named Jones and Mason, too?" I asked.

"Becase uv them other Joneses," she answered, tossing her head. "They'se low down and I put the Mason on to extinguish me."—Detroit Free Press.

### Rich Men of New York.

Forty years ago a book was published on "The Rich Men of New York." It was designed to include all worth more than $100,000! Only seven years ago at a great breakfast of bankers on Fifth avenue it was agreed that nobody in New York could be called rich unless worth more than a million. The limit has since been raised and it is going up every year.—New York World.

### Took Wonderfully Well.

"My speech took wonderfully," said the stump orator, with undisguised pride; "all my good points were recognized immediately."

"Yes," was the reply of his cynical friend; "but then, you know, when you make a point it stands out so prominently—like a mountain in a desert."—Boston Transcript.

### Germany's Carrier Pigeons.

The war department of Germany possesses 6,000 carrier pigeons, and has the right to use 100,000 birds belonging to the Carrier Pigeon Postal society.

### Life of Ants.

Sir John Lubbock, of England, has studied the habits of ants for twenty-two years to discover that their average life is only thirty-five days.

An order to an encampment of British volunteers is, "all hair to be cut quite short, and where possible the mustache only is to be worn."

## LEGENDS OF INSECTS.

### WHAT POPULAR SUPERSTITION SAYS ABOUT THE BUSY BEE.

**A Hindoo Tradition—Stolen Bees in Holland—Flies and Fleas—Gnats, Ants and Crickets—The Dainty Lady Bird—Divination.**

No members of the animal kingdom are regarded by most persons with greater aversion than certain insects and reptiles. The folk lore of these branches of that kingdom is therefore a very extensive one. It frequently assigns to the minutest members of the insect tribe considerable power for good or evil, and popular tradition even anticipated scientific discovery in the matter of insect intelligence.

Popular superstition has concerned itself much about that busy little insect, the bee. A Welsh tradition says bees came from paradise, leaving the garden when man fell, but with God's blessing, so that wax is necessary in the celebration of the mass. The ancients generally maintained that there was a close connection between bees and the soul. Porphyry speaks of "those souls which the ancients called bees."

There is a Hindoo superstition that the Rakshas or demons keep their souls in the bodies of bees. Many persons accord unusual intelligence to bees. They are said in parts of England and France to revere the consecrated wafer. They are also said to sing a Christmas hymn, beginning at midnight. They are said never to thrive in a quarrelsome family, nor will they stay with you if you quarrel about them or in their presence. It is a custom in many parts of England and the continent to announce to the bees a death in the family, especially that of the master. It is said in many parts of England and Germany that if a swarm of bees settle on the dead branch of a live tree a death will occur in the family within a year. Stolen bees are said in Holland never to thrive. In some places in England it is thought unlucky to sell them. They are given away for another gift.

Flies are sometimes regarded as furnishing prognostications of the weather, and even of other events. Wilsford, an old naturalist, who writes much of popular import, says: "If they are busier or blinder than ordinary, sporting in the sun or showing themselves in warm places, it may be taken as a sign of hail, cold showers of rain or wet weather."

Fleas are not too small to enter into popular lore. An abundance of them indicates rain, here and in England. Their eager biting also prognosticates wet weather. These tormenting insects are not without their benefits, according to the English fishermen, for they consider that an abundance of them indicates good hauls of fish.

Gnats are regarded by many as accurate weather indicators. Fair weather is said to be coming when they fly about in clouds in the sun's beams; heat follows unusual friskiness, and rain is indicated by their seeking the shade and biting fiercely. An abundance of these insects in the spring foretells a warm autumn.

Since the days of Solomon the ant has enjoyed quite a reputation as a worker. Mohammedans recognize its industry, and accord it a place among the ten animals that alone enter Paradise. Without mentioning his authority, Emerson says, in "Nature," that they never sleep. Ants' eggs were of old an antidote for love. It is said that they close their holes in the ground on the approach of a storm. If they are unusually frisky wet weather is at hand. The migration of ants from low ground is said to indicate heavy rains, and stormy weather is imminent when they travel in lines, fair weather coming when they scatter abroad.

Superstition has been very busy with that common household insect, the cricket. Its lively and cheerful chirp has caused it to be generally viewed with favor. It is usually regarded as a good omen in England and Scotland. In Hull it is unlucky to kill them, and in Lancashire, it is said, they cut holes in the worsted stockings of those members of a family that kill them. In Shakespeare's time this notion that the presence of the cricket was a good omen, indicating cheerfulness and plenty, was a prevalent one.

The little insect commonly known as the lady bird or lady bug has been the object of many superstitious observances. Its name indicates its sacred character, it being everywhere the Virgin's bird, the lady cow, the lady fly, the lady's little beast, Mary's bird, God's calf, etc. Young girls, on finding one, try to divine their lovers by it. The flight of the insect indicates the direction in which the lover is to be sought. German peasants also try to divine from its flight how they will fare in the next world. If, on being appealed to, it flies upward, they will go to heaven; if downward, to hell, or if horizontally, then purgatory awaits the questioner.

The insect known as "granddaddy long legs" is thought in this country to possess some mysterious knowledge. Children, on seeing it, ask it, "Granddaddy long legs, where's my cow?" believing that it will indicate the proper direction by raising one of its legs.

Spider superstitions are also abundant. They should not be killed. Spaniards, in the Sixteenth century, believed that spiders indicated gold, where they were found in abundance. In Germany, it is said to indicate good luck to have a spider spring his web downwards toward you, but bad luck when he rises toward you. There are said to be no spiders in Ireland, nor will spiders spin their web in an Irish oak, nor on a cedar roof.—F. S. Bassett in Globe-Democrat.

### Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Idea.

Most people regard those who violate the law with hatred. They do not take into consideration the circumstances. They do not believe that man is perpetually acted upon. They throw out of consideration the effect of poverty, of necessity, and, above all, of opportunity. For these reasons they regard criminals with feelings of revenge, They wish to see them punished. They want them imprisoned or hanged. They do not think the law has been vindicated unless somebody has been outraged. I look at these things from an entirely different point of view. I regard these people who are in the clutches of the law not only as unfortunates, but, for the most part, as victims. You may call them victims of nature, or of nations, or of governments; it makes no difference, they are victims. Under the same circumstances the very persons who punish them would be punished. But whether the criminal is a victim or not, the honest man, the industrious man, has the right to defend the product of his labor. He who sows and plows should be allowed to reap, and he who endeavors to take from him his harvest is what we call a criminal; and it is the business of society to protect the honest from the dishonest.—New York World Interview.

### Another Rush of Invalids.

Now there is another rush of invalids like that of the consumptives who go to the abattoirs to be cured. This time the rush is by rheumatics who believe that they can be cured by standing near the dynamos in electric light establishments. This new fad grows out of the idea that men employed in the manufacture or use of electricity never have rheumatism or neuralgia. It is said to be a fact, and another statement is that if a rheumatic gets work that takes him constantly beside dynamos his disease quickly leaves him.—New York Sun.

### A Big Pyrotechnic Treat.

An amusing story is told of a charitable lady here who planned a pyrotechnic treat the other day for a big orphan asylum just out of town. She invested $400 in rockets, bombs, pinwheels, and more elaborate fireworks, such as were best calculated to distract the minds of bereaved youth. A gentleman of her acquaintance was invited to perform the actual setting off of the combustibles, which, while the display was in progress, were piled on and around a chair in the lawn. He mildly suggested that it was dangerous to have them so near while the exhibition was being given, but the objection was overruled by the hostess on the ground that it was so much more convenient to have them ready at hand for use when wanted. So the entertainment proceeded, beginning with the lighting of a few Roman candles and other trifles, which were intended to serve as introductory to the more scrumptious and expensive fizgigs.

A very few had gone off, to the inexpressible delight of the eleemosynary small boys and girls seated on rows of camp stools at a little distance, when an envious spark chanced to drop upon the chairful of fireworks aforesaid, and immediately there ensued a catastrophe of the most appalling description. For quite ten minutes the entire landscape was ablaze. The operator and his assistants got behind trees to escape the bombs and rockets, which were discharging themselves in every direction at once, while the nonprojectile pieces formed a volcanic pyre in the midst, vomiting flames with incessant explosions. At length the eruption came to an end, and just as the last Roman candle was sputtering—while the generous entertainer and the gentleman whose aid she had invoked were ruefully regarding the remains of $400 worth of paper and gunpowder—a messenger from the gathering of hapless orphans across the lawn appeared at the scene. Her remark was all that was needed to cap the melancholy climax:

"That last firework was an awfully pretty one," said the little girl breathlessly. "The children want to know if we can have another one next just like it."—Rene Bache in New Orleans Picayune.

### Cancer Among Vegetarians.

Surgeon Major Hendley, resident surgeon at Jappore, writes: "In The British Medical Journal of April 7, 1888, the following statements are made: 'M. Reclus has shown that cancer was all but unknown among the persons whose food was exclusively vegetable.' 'M. Verneuil also believed that the increase of cancer was largely due to the carnivorous habits of diet of the past generation.' The records of the Mayo hospital at Jaypore, which is under my charge, show no such immunity of vegetarians from cancer. From January, 1880, to the present date, 102 major operations have been performed in the hospital in cases of cancer. Of these, 41 were on the persons of meat eaters and 61 on those of strict vegetarians who had never eaten meat since their birth.

In India, where caste rules are exceedingly rigid, the fact that the latter were true vegetarians is absolute proof. Among them are six Saraogis, a class of vegetables. Three of these Saraogis suffered from cancer of the breast. Out of 102 cases there were 3 deaths attributable to the operation. There is no information available as to recurrence, or the contrary. The cases were divided as follows: Cancer of breast 20, tongue or lips 8, head and face 17, upper extremity 11, lower extremity 8, trunk 18, testicle 1, glands 3. There were 62 males and 40 females, a large proportion of the latter in a country where the purdah system is in force. The maximum age was 70 years, the minimum 18 years, the average 43 years."—British Medical Journal.

### The Canadian and the Yankee.

I have been spending several weeks in Canada this summer, and have been making a study of Canadian life and people as much as is possible for a superficial observer. I have found much to interest and entertain—a little to amuse. To the average American Canada is a terra incognita. I have been asked as absurd questions about Canada by Americans as I have by Canadians about the states. Just the border between us, and practically "strangers yet."

To the Canadian the Yankee is an object of mingled horror and fascination. He is horrified at his contempt for conventionalities, his outspoken scorn of "that divinity that doth hedge a king," the flippant allusions to the nobility and the whole royal family which are frequently heard on his lips, and at his general, free and easy, devil-may-care recklessness, so opposed to the cut and dried Canadian standard. Au contraire, he is rather fascinated by his originality, his independence, at which he marvels greatly, his prodigality, his generosity, and general bon camaraderie.—Edith Sessions Tupper.

### Prevailing Ignorance in Italy.

The prevailing ignorance and superstition is appalling. As late as 1882, according to the official statistics, 54 per cent. of the male population over 20 years of age could neither read nor write. The filthiness, abject poverty and squalor of entire districts is indescribable, families being huddled together with chickens and pigs in one room hardly sufficient to afford protection from the weather, the wages being so low as to make it almost impossible to keep body and soul together, and absolutely impossible to leave the country or better their condition. A piece of white bread to them would be a grand feast. This wretchedness is not found alone among the marshy lands, but on the richest and most fertile plains of northern Italy, the horrible disease known as "pellagra" making the greatest ravages in Lombardy and Emilia. As yet the complaint is little understood, but known to proceed from insufficient and unwholesome food, together with physical and moral uncleanliness.—Florence Cor. Chicago Times.

### Airships of the Future.

It has become quite common of late to estimate the future in the way of forecasting what inventions must occur. It has not so generally occurred to our prophets to tell us what civilization in its progressive movement will drop out. A recent writer suggests that we shall, in the next century, have very little use for horses. He supposes airships to be not only an achievement, but to be as common as wagons are now. The farmer has then only to hitch a load to his airboat, and lift it clear of trees, and move straight to market. The effect of navigating the air will, however, be most marked on urban life. Cities will no longer be needed to any such extent as now. The airship, avoiding streets, can make a location in the country as desirable for a great store as one in a city. Will not also a vast amount of land now needed for highways be given over to tillage? Go ahead, and give [illegible] ship.—Globe-Democrat.

### Secrecy and the Rose.

Hippocrates, the god of silence, carries as his symbol a rose given to him by Cupid. From the idea of secrecy or reserve that associates itself with roses came the old custom recorded by the Greeks. When the people of the north, they say, wished to preserve the most profound secrecy in regard to what was said between themselves at their feasts, a freshly gathered rose was hung from the ceiling above the upper end of the blade. It was considered not only dishonorable but a crime to reveal that which had been said sub rosa.—Sophie B. Herrick in The Cosmopolitan.

### Produce Markets.

YPSILANTI, Sept. 27, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 90@ 95 |
| Corn, ears | 25@ 30 |
| shelled | 50 |
| Oats | 25@ 28 |
| Rye | 45@ 50 |
| Barley, ℔ cwt | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| Buckwheat | 50 |
| Hay | 8 00@10 00 |
| Beans | 1 00@ 1 30 |
| Potatoes | 20@ 30 |
| Turnips | 20 |
| Onions | 25@ 35 |
| Parsnips | 45@ 60 |
| Cabbage, ℔ head | 3@ 5 |
| Butter | 15@ 18 |
| Eggs | 15 |

Some beautiful new things in china, at the Bazarette.

OPERA HOUSE!

One Night Only.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1888.

Majestic Representation of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's great play of

Uncle Tom's Cabin,

As presented in its entirety by Messrs.

RUSCO & SWIFT

And a Superior Company of Artists.

The ORIGINAL GEORGE HARRIS, who told Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe the facts upon which she based her powerful and thrilling novel. The sensational Swamp scene, introducing the TRICK ALLIGATOR. This is the first and only company to produce this highly sensational act. The ever Quaint and Funny LAWYER MARKS, with his amusing and grotesque oddity.

FIVE MONSTER BLOOHOUNDS,
COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS,
TRICK DONKEY JERRY,

And Musical Mokes.

Particular Notice:—This is the only company traveling that plays the whole of Uncle Tom's Cabin; they leave out nothing, and it is the best representation ever given in America. Eva in Heaven and the Beautiful Gates Ajar.

POPULAR PRICES, 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.

I HAVE FOUND THAT PLACE.

It's No. 29 Congress St.,

E. Washburn's

and anything you want in

Fruits,
Cream Candies,
Pan Candies,

ICE CREAM,

Oysters as you like,
Sodas, Mineral Waters,
Tobaccos and Cigars,

The best line in the city, can be had there.

On Monday, September 17th, commences the sale. On every trade of Ten cents or more is given a ticket or credit for three valuable presents to be glven away Jan. 1, '89.

☞See ad. in Commercial.

New Fall Millinery!

During the fair week by calling at No. 6, Union Block, you can see one of the choicest selections of

MILLINERY!

Ever brought to this city. Desiring to please my customers, I have taken extra care in making my selections of Fall Millinery in all its branches, which I shall be happy to show the ladies during the week of the Fair.

E. M. CURTIS,

No. 6, Union Block, Ypsilanti.

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| LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. | CURES | PRICE. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations | .25 |
| 2 | Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic | .25 |
| 3 | Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants. | .25 |
| 4 | Diarrhea, of Children or Adults | .25 |
| 5 | Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic | .25 |
| 6 | Cholera Morbus, Vomiting | .25 |
| 7 | Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis | .25 |
| 8 | Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache | .25 |
| 9 | Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | .25 |

HOMEOPATHIC

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach | .25 |
| 11 | Suppressed or Painful Periods | .25 |
| 12 | Whites, too Profuse Periods | .25 |
| 13 | Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing | .25 |
| 14 | Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions | .25 |
| 15 | Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains | .25 |
| 16 | Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria | .50 |
| 17 | Piles, Blind or Bleeding | .50 |
| 19 | Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head | .50 |
| 20 | Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs | .50 |
| 24 | General Debility, Physical Weakness | .50 |
| 27 | Kidney Disease | .50 |
| 28 | Nervous Debility | 1.00 |
| 30 | Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed | .50 |
| 32 | Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation | 1.00 |

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.


### Local Excursion for September.

Art Loan Exhibition at Detroit, Sept. 1, to November 15. Tickets will be sold on Thursday of each week until November 15, good returning on following day at one fare for round trip with 25 cents added for ticket of admission.

That the hired girls have a new list of "privileges" to spring on their mistresses.

That no woman who carries a dog under her arm in the street would carry a baby.

### Five Harvest Excursions.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesdays, August 21st, Sept. 11th and 25th, and Oct. 9th and 23d, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of train, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your Ticket Agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago. 3759

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An Old Saying---"Drowning People Grasp at Straws." Intelligent people are not easlly deceived, and will not countenance unscrupulous dealers who seek patronage through the unlawful channels of Snide Gifts and Lottery Schemes.

We offer till closed out, 24 pairs of Women's Bright Dongola Hand-Sewed Turned Boots at $2.17 per pair. Former price, $3.00.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

8 CONGRESS St.

ANNA B. WORDEN

Is now prepared to show the Largest, Cheapest, and Prettiest stock of

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Ever seen in this city.

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Bird's Breasts, Wings, Ornaments, Beads, Feather Bands, Bandos in Feather, Gold, Silver, Green, Blue and all the leading colors. Nuns Veiling and Crepe a specialty, all of which are offered at Very Close Prices. Buy your Millinery of her and save money.

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A FULL LINE OF LAWN FURNITURE

CHAIRS and SETTEES, STONE RINGS, Etc.

VASES with PATENT Reservoir Attachment.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX,

Fine Granite and Marble

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

We are now prepared to make prices that defy competition. We have no traveling agents. We found by experience they were expensive attachments, and have concluded to give our customers the discounts saved by this change. If you will come to the works we will convince you of this fact.

No establishment in this section can compete with us, for we have more stock finished ready for engraving than any three concerns in the state. You will readily see why we can undersell them.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

Tycoon Tea House

Any quantity of PEACHES this week. We want 1000 Bushels of New Oats.

Harris Bros. & Co.

JOHN P. TERNS,

—DEALER IN—

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

44 East Congress St.,

Carries a full line of all kinds of Groceries. Try some of our HONEY-BEE COFFEE and Japan Teas. Fruits in season, and prices always the lowest at the

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CENTRAL MARKET

ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND SALT

MEATS!

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

We take great pains to suit the taste of our patrons. Give us a call.

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South Side Congress St.,

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Great Bargains for Sept.

E. SAMSON

Is now receiving a large and elegant stock of

Books and Stationery

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Over 100 kinds of Note Books and Pads, and a full line of

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Prices can't be beat. Everybody Welcome to Call.

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BLOW 'EM UP.

Hercules Powder

—FOR—

Blasting Stumps and Boulders

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91 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

CASH CAPITAL, - $200,000.

FOUR per cent. interest paid on Savings deposits. Directops—R. A. Alger, T. S. Anderson, M. S. Smith, Hugh McMillan, F. J. Hecker, W. K. Anderson, R. S. Mason, C. L. Freer, G. H. Russel, W. C. McMillan, J. K. Burnham, H. C. Parke. Attorneys—Walker & Walker.

JOHN B. VAN FOSSEN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS

OVER THE BEE HIVE,

UNION BLOCK, - - CONGRESS ST.

Vitalized Air if desired.